

REPORT
ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BIKANER STATE
FOR
1943-44.

(1ST NOVEMBER 1943 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1944.)

Administration Report of the Bikaner State for the year 1943-44.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BIKANER STATE FOR 1943-44.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

Bikaner State, past and present.

Geographical position.

Bikaner, one of the officially recognised Premier States of Rajputana, is the northernmost State in Rajputana and lies between the parallels of $27^{\circ} 12'$ and $30^{\circ} 12'$ North Latitude and $72^{\circ} 12'$ and $75^{\circ} 41'$ East Longitude.

Boundaries.

2. It is bounded on the north and west by the Bahawalpur State; on the south-west by the Jaisalmer State; on the South by the Jodhpur State; on the south-east by the Jaipur State; on the east by the Loharu State and Hissar District (British territory, the Punjab); and on the north-east by Ferozepore District (British territory, the Punjab).

Area.

3. The area of the State is 23,317 sq. miles. It is the sixth largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana.

Population.

4. The population of the Bikaner State is 12,92,938 according to the Census of 1941. This showed an increase of 3,56,720 persons over the figures of the 1931 Census (9,36,218). The rate of increase works out to 38.1 per cent. and is the highest among all the States of India and second in comparison to British Indian Provinces, the first being Delhi with an increase of 44 per cent, over the last Census. In point of population Bikaner holds the fourth place amongst the States of Rajputana and ranks after Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur.

Total Receipts.

5. The total receipts of the State during the year 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 3,58,49,020.

Political Relations.

6. From April 1943, the Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur, was made the channel of official correspondence. The State of Bikaner having never been under the suzerainty of any other Ruler, no tribute was at any time in the past paid to any one, and none is paid to the British Government.

Reigning Dynasty.

Brief History and Military Traditions.

7. The State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, the eldest surviving son of Rao Jodhaji, the Rulers of Marwar (Jodhpur). The Rulers belong to the famous Rathore clan of Rajputs and are descended from the pre-eminent of all Races, namely, the Solar Race. As is well known, the Rathores held sway in the Deccan for a number of centuries and later on at Kanauj (in the United Provinces) from where they went to Marwar (Jodhpur State) in the beginning of the 13th Century.

8. In the Moghul Period, the Rulers of Bikaner enjoyed higher rank and precedence than every single one of the Rulers of the then existing Hindu Principalities throughout the length and breadth of India, excluding Jaipur. The Imperial Order of "Mahi Maratib" (Insignia of Royalty) was conferred upon them by the Moghul Emperors at least on three occasions. The Moghul Emperors addressed them in the most complimentary terms and in phraseology of the highest order.

9. The military glory achieved by the State is unique in that over 60 wars and campaigns stand to the credit of the Rulers of Bikaner, and the armies of the State. Out of the 22 Rulers of Bikaner, no less than 18 took personal part in various wars or campaigns or internal military operations, and the reigns of the remaining four Rulers lasted only for less than four months each. Tod records that "this family furnishes

another example of the prodigal sacrifice of Rajput blood in Imperial Service".

10. During peace times, too, the Rulers of Bikaner have left their indelible imprint on history as statesmen of the highest calibre, endowed with the noblest traditions of Rajput chivalry and culture and scholarly attainments, learned in astrology and astronomy, proficient in medicine and music, poetry and religion, and as patrons and connoisseurs of art and architecture.

11. Rao Bikaji (1465-1504 A.D.) invaded and brought from Jodhpur the venerated Heirlooms which his father, Rao Jodhaji, had promised him.

12. Rao Lunkaranji (1505-1526 A.D.), the third Ruler, contracted the first matrimonial alliance with an Udaipur Princess, and his son Kalyan Singhji (later on the fifth Ruler of Bikaner 1542-1573) represented Bikaner in Rana Sangaji's army against Babar, at the great battle of Khanwa.

13. Rao Jetsiji (1526-1542 A.D.) fought against and routed an Imperial Moghul Army under Prince Kamran, son of Emperor Babar, when he invaded Bikaner.

14. Raja Rai Singhji (1573-1612 A.D.), the sixth Ruler, was one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals and served in the country round Attock, in Gujerat, the Deccan and other places. He constructed the present Fort at the Capital and laid the foundation of the magnificent and beautiful pile of Palaces in it. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him by the Emperor Akbar in 1573.

15. His brother, Rajkumar Prithvi Rajji, a renowned scholar, poet and litterateur, achieved immortal glory as the author of the famous soul-stirring verses which he addressed to the gallant Maharana Pratap Singhji of Udaipur when Akbar boasted that the Rana was prepared to submit to the Moghul Court, whilst his monumental works in Dingal, especially the "Veli Krishna Rukhmani ri" are full of inspiration, force and sublime thought.

16. Raja Karan Singhji (1631-1669), the ninth Ruler, won for the Rulers of Bikaner the proud motto of "Jai Jangal Dhar Badshah" or "Victory to the King of the Jangal" which emblazons their Coat-of-Arms. This alludes to an event which forms one of the proudest chapters in the history of the House of Bikaner, for in those words the Ruler of Bikaner received the homage of his brother Princes after frustrating Aurangzeb's dishonourable plans, forcibly to convert the Hindu Rajas who had so loyally served him and his ancestors, failing which to put them to the sword.

17. Raja Karan Singhji was also a great Poet and wrote works in Sanskrit and Bhasha. His redoubtable sons, Rajkumar Kesri Singhji and Rajkumar Padam Singhji—"warriors as brave as any who have sprung from the Rathor stock"—were paid the unique compliment after the battle at Khajua with Shah Shuja when, in appreciation of their valour and distinguished conduct on the battle-field, the Emperor Aurangzeb with his own handkerchief brushed off the dust from their persons as they stood before him hot, from the battle.

18. The reign of Maharaja Anup Singhji (1669-1698 A.D.), was the "golden time of Bikaner valour and fame." He was a versatile genius himself, proficient in Medicine, Astrology and Astronomy and a great patron of Art, Music and Literature. The Manuscript Library in the Fort containing rare and valuable books was collected by him and it is admittedly one of the finest and best known collections in India. For his prominent part in the capture of the Fort of Golkunda in 1687, he won from the Emperor Aurangzeb the hereditary title of "Maharaja".

19. Maharajas Sujan Singhji (1700-1736), Gaj Singhji (1745-1787) and Surat Singhji (1787-1828) steered the ship of the State clear of all shoals in the stormy and uncertain days following the break-up of the Moghul Empire. Not only did they maintain peace and order within the State and successfully withstand the onslaughts on their territory, independence

and sovereignty by their warring neighbours and the Mahratta and Pindari hordes, but they also wielded considerable power and prestige in the continuous Inter-Statel wars for supremacy and in holding the balance of power amongst the bigger States of Rajputana. Maharaja Gaj Singhji, the fourteenth Ruler, received from the then Emperor the hereditary title of "Sri Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shiromani" in 1752 A.D.

20. Maharaja Surat Singhji, the seventeenth Ruler, concluded the first Treaty of "Perpetual Friendship, Alliance and Unity of Interests" with the British Crown, dated the 9th March, 1818.

21. The title of "Narendra" was conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on Maharaja Ratan Singhji (1828-1851), the 18th Ruler. The Bikaner Troops rendered valuable services to the British Crown in the 1st and the 2nd Sikh Wars; and for the assistance rendered in the first Afghan War His Highness was personally thanked by Lord Ellenborough.

22. Maharaja Sardar Singhji (1851-1872), personally took a most conspicuous part in the suppression of the Mutiny of 1857. The services of the Maharaja were considered "superior to those of any other Chief in Rajputana, including Jaipur", and "no Prince gave the like aid in searching out and rescuing fugitives, though all gave their hospitable shelter and support". For these services the British Government granted the Pargana of Tibi to the State.

23. Maharaja Dungar Singhji (1872-1887), known as the Father of Modern Bikaner, laid the foundations of a sound and enlightened administration, established regular courts and promulgated many reforms. He also introduced electricity in the Capital and installed pumping machinery in wells. He founded hospitals and opened schools for free education of his subjects.

24. The Maker of Modern Bikaner was, however, General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiro-

mani Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., LL.D. (1887-1943).

25. The Bikaner State was changed beyond recognition during the 56 years of the beneficent and enlightened administration of this Soldier-Statesman. He brought Bikaner to its present position among the progressive States of India. The advent of the Gang Canal in the northern portion of the State, by bringing lifegiving waters into the State which converted 1,000 square miles of desert into a prosperous Colony; the extension of the Bikaner State Railway from 85.15 miles in 1898 to 883.05 miles in 1943, providing a net work of modern means of communications; the establishment of a High Court of Judicature and separation of the Executive from the Judiciary; the institution of a Legislative Assembly with elected majority—long before there was popular demand for it in the State; rapid advance in providing education and medical facilities as well as other beneficent departments and activities; and provision of amenities of various kinds for the people—these are but some of the achievements of His late Highness' reign which fully entitled the State to its present officially recognised position of being "one of the Premier States of Rajputana".

26. During his long and distinguished reign the population and revenues of the State and the prosperity of its people showed phenomenal increase. The population rose from 5,84,755 in 1901 to 12,92,938 in 1941 or an increase of 221 per cent. Through a judicious handling of the resources of the State, the revenue showed a similar remarkable rise from Rs. 20,08,462 in 1897-98 to 1,77,61,141 on the 31st October 1942 or an increase of 886 per cent.

27. His Reign coincided with those of five British Sovereigns, namely Queen Victoria, King-Emperor Edward VII, King-Emperor George V, King-Emperor Edward VIII and His present Imperial Majesty; and His late Highness personally attended the Coronations of King-Emperor Edward VII, King-Emperor George V and King-Emperor George VI.

28. His late Highness had the unique distinction of having fought for the British Crown and the Empire on the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe, and of rendering conspicuous services both in peace and in War. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of the Princes, and served the Princes for 10 years, first as the Honorary General Secretary to the Princes (1916 to 1921) and later as the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (1921 to 1926). His late Highness also attended the Imperial War Cabinet and Conferences during the first Great War and was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. He also attended the Imperial Conferences of 1922 and 1930. His late Highness was the first Indian to lead the delegation of India to the League of Nations, which Body he attended twice as a representative of India. He was also a prominent Member of the Indian Round Table Conferences held in London.

29. On the outbreak of the first Great War, in August 1914, His late Highness had the distinction of being the first Ruling Prince to offer his sword, services and resources of the State for the successful prosecution of the war and proceeded on active service in person. On the outbreak of the present titanic struggle in September 1939, too, His late Highness had the proud privilege of being the first among the Ruling Princes of India to place his sword, personal services and the entire resources of the State at the command of His Imperial Majesty and for the safety, honour and welfare of His Imperial Majesty and the Empire. His late Highness personally directed the war effort of the State and from time to time formulated and placed proposals before Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in order to be able to render the utmost possible assistance to the British Crown in every direction that lay in his power.

30. True to the traditions of the State and in spite of his indifferent health and advanced age, he proceeded on Active Service to the Middle East Front, 2 years later in October 1941

and thus fulfilled his cherished ambition of taking part in this War also.

Matrimonial Alliances.

31. The Reigning House of Bikaner has, during the past four and a half centuries, been brought into relationship by marriage with the Reigning Houses, amongst others, of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Kotah, Rewa, Cutch, Karauli, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer and Partabgarh.

Salute.

32. The Permanent salute is of 17 Guns, and the Local salute of 19 Guns.

Present Ruler.

33. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C. V. O., is the present Ruler and is 22nd in descent from Rao Bikaji. He was born on the 7th September 1902 and ascended the Throne on the 2nd February 1943.

Heir-Apparent—Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur born on the 21st April 1924.

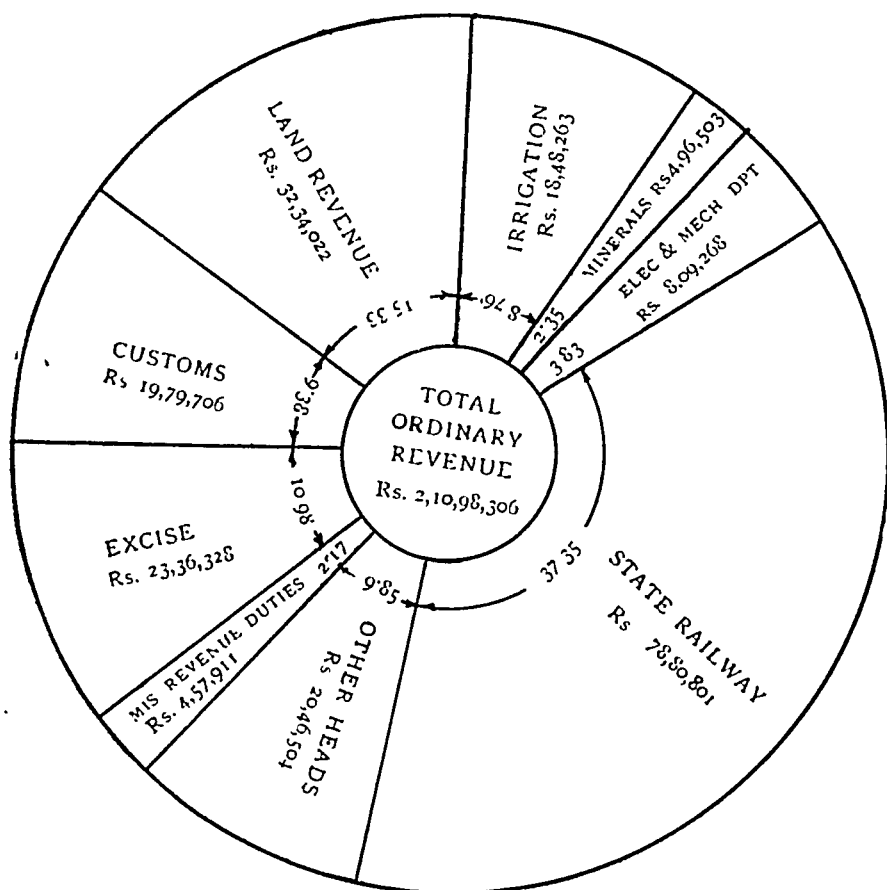
Second Son—Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur, born on the 11th December 1925.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

34. The constitution of the Government at the close of the year under review was as follows:—

- (1) Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister and Foreign and Political Minister.
 - (2) Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Sahib, Army and Finance Minister.
 - (3) Rao Bahadur Kanwar Jaswant Singhji of Daudsar, Public Works Minister and Minister-in-Charge, Public Health and Education.
 - (4) Kanwar Prem Singhji, Revenue Minister.
 - (5) Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Singhji, Home and Development Minister.
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BIKANER STATE CHART, SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF TOTAL ORDINARY RECEIPTS 1943-44



CHAPTER II. General and Political.

Principal Events.

First State Tours.

His Highness the Maharaja, holding as he did that the essential pre-requisite for the successful administration of an Indian State is the establishment of personal contact and the maintenance of close personal relations between the Ruler and his people, had from the very outset of his reign set himself the primary task of familiarising himself at first hand with the conditions under which his people live and of learning from them their real needs as well as with the various public institutions in the State. With this object in view His Highness proceeded on an extensive tour in the State. The Eastern Districts were the first to be visited. His Highness left Bikaner on the 12th December and returned to the Capital on the 21st December 1943.

2. His Highness was accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani Sahib, who like His Highness has the welfare of the State and its people, and particularly of the women and children, near to her heart.

3. His Highness took with him both the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs also so that they should get acquainted at first hand with the manner in which His Highness came in personal contact with his people and how such tours were carried out and business dealt with.

4. During such tours Their Highnesses personally visited all important State as well as private institutions and to see the standard and conditions existing therein so as to effect improvements where called for.

5. Throughout the tour Their Highnesses were accorded an enthusiastic reception by His Highness' beloved people with spontaneous and affectionate outbursts of loyalty and devotion to His Highness and the Members of the Reigning Family which were showered in great profusion at each and every one of the places visited by His Highness.

6. The women particularly flocked round Her Highness in larger numbers often coming from distant villages, when she gave an opportunity to all the womenfolk without restriction to present themselves before her which filled them with genuine affection and enthusiasm.

7. The following places were visited :—

- (1) Dungargarh.
- (2) Rajaldesar.
- (3) Sardarshahr.
- (4) Ratangarh.
- (5) Churu.
- (6) Chhapar.
- (7) Bidasar, and
- (8) Sujangarh.

8. In addition to the loyal addresses of welcome presented by various Municipalities and District Boards, His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani Sahib were also the recipients of purses of varying amounts at different places which philanthropic citizens voluntarily placed at His Highness' disposal for being utilised in the manner best deemed fit by His Highness.

9. Between the 11th and the 13th February 1944, His Highness the Maharaja toured in the Gang Canal Colony and the Northern parts of the State. Her Highness the Maharani Sahib and the Princes could not accompany His Highness on this tour. During this tour also, where the colonists mostly hail from outside, spontaneous and whole-hearted enthusiasm

on a par with the other parts of the State was evinced, which came as a surprise to everyone and the extent of which was not quite anticipated. Addresses and purses were also presented at different places by the people.

Public Welfare Fund.

10. On his return from the tour of the Eastern Districts, His Highness the Maharaja created a Public Welfare Fund and announced a generous donation of Rs. 1,00,000 from his Privy Purse as the nucleus of that fund. All the purses received during the tours were in accordance with His Highness' avowed principle, also made over to this fund for being devoted exclusively to the welfare of the people.

Her Highness the Maharani Sri Bagheliji Trust.

11. Her Highness the Maharani Sahib also in keeping with her boundless love and solicitude for the people of the State, announced the creation of a Trust to be known as "Her Highness the Maharani Sri Bagheliji Trust" for the benefit of women and children of Bikaner, specially for maternity and child welfare work. Her Highness initiated this Fund by a generous donation of Rs. 25,000 from her Privy Purse. The purses presented to her during the tour were also made over to this Trust.

Weddings of Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur and Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur.

12. The most important events in the Reigning Family during the year under review were the celebrations of the most auspicious weddings of the Heir-Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, on the 25th February 1944 with Princess Sushil Kanwarji Sahib of Dungarpur, and of Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur on Friday, the 10th March 1944, with Princess Manharkanwar Bai Sahib of Dhrangadhara at Jamnagar.

13. On account of War conditions and petrol shortage and difficulty in railway travel etc., the celebrations were, under His..

Highness' special commands, held on a comparatively quiet scale. The Chiefs and Nobles, District Officials, Seths and Sahukars and other distinguished persons in the State were, therefore, not summoned to participate in the Celebrations.

14. The *Hath Dhan* Ceremonies in connection with the Weddings of Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur and Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur were held in the Fort at Devidwara on the 19th and 29th February 1944 respectively.

Departure of Barat for Dungarpur.

15. Bikaner was up early on the morning of the 23rd February, and the Troops and the Lawazma taking part in the procession were drawn up in proper order in the Fort Chaugan by 7-45 A.M.

16. The Barat Procession started from the Fort at 10-00 A.M. and the Party left for Dungarpur by Special Train at 10-45 A.M. from the Bikaner Main Railway Station. Their Highnesses the Rulers of Jodhpur, Rewa, Kotah, and Partabgarh and the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs of Udaipur and Kotah were in the Barat Party. The departure was Public.

17. The party reached Udaipur on the 25th February afternoon and proceeded to Dungarpur where the Party was received by His Highness the Maharawal Sahib and Their Highnesses of Banswara and Narsingarh and the Maharana of Danta and the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs of Wankaner and Banswara. The Wedding took place on the 25th February.

18. While at Udaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner unveiled the statue of His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur and also performed the opening ceremony of the Mohota Public Park, recently constructed there.

19. The Wedding Party returned to Bikaner on the 28th February at 7-55 P.M. by Special Train, the arrival being Public.

Departure of Barat for Jamnagar.

20. The Barat Procession started from the Fort at 4-45 P.M. and the Party left for Jamnagar by Special Train on the 8th March. The Barat Party included His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa and the Heirs-Apparent of Udaipur, Bikaner, Rewa and Palanpur. The Party reached Jamnagar on the 10th and was received by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar. Their Highnesses of Jodhpur and Dhrangadhara were also present. The Wedding took place on the 10th and the Party returned to Bikaner on the 15th March at 6 P.M. by Special Train. Both the departure from and arrival in Bikaner were public.

Festivities in Bikaner.

21. February the 23rd, 25th and 28th and March the 8th, 10th, and 15th were observed as Public Holidays throughout the State in connection with the Weddings of the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs. Prisoners were released on the morning of the 25th February and the 10th March respectively.

22. In spite of the difficulties created by the War, the whole City assumed a fascinating appearance during the Wedding festivities. Free Cinema shows were arranged for the public.

23. A State Banquet was held on the 5th March at the Lallgarh Palace.

His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday.

24. The Official Celebrations in connection with the most auspicious Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja, were held on the 3rd December 1943, after His Highness' return from the Burma Front.

25. The Birthday Durbar was held in the morning in Vikram Bilas, Fort, when Nazars were presented to His Highness. The Banquet to the Chiefs and Nobles and the Feast to the Army took place on the 4th. A departure from the usual practice was made when Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib

also gave two garden parties at the Zenana Gardens to which the wives and other relations of the Chiefs and Nobles and of the State Officers had the honour of being invited.

First Anniversary of His Highness' Accession.

DIX

26. On the completion of the first year of his reign on the 2nd February 1944, His Highness the Maharaja announced a number of Boons which will be found in Appendix A. These covered a wide range affecting all the activities of the people and were designed primarily to be of such a nature as to be of direct benefit to the people down to the villages. They further added to the facilities and amenities provided by the State to the people. Taking their capitalised value into consideration, the boons amounted to a sum far exceeding a crore of rupees.

27. His Highness inspected the Units of the State Army in the morning and in the evening attended a garden party arranged in his honour by the Chiefs and Nobles in the Laxmi Narayanji Temple Garden. This was followed by a Banquet by the Members of His Highness' Government at the Ganga Niwas Durbar Hall, Fort.

Viceregal Visit.

28. His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency the Viscountess Wavell paid a private Visit to the State from the 3rd to the 5th February 1944.

29. Their Excellencies arrived by Air on the morning of the 3rd February and after visiting the War Hospitals, the Irwin Legislative Assembly Hall, the Fort, Old Palaces, Armoury, Library, etc. and the two Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial Hospitals for Men and Women and Children, proceeded to Gajner in the evening. Their Excellencies left by air on the 5th afternoon.

Barsi Ceremony of His late Highness.

30. His Highness the Maharaja feeling that no better example could be set than sharing in the hardships of his beloved people, decided that in place of the usual *Teendhara* in connection with the Barsi Ceremony of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of sacred memory, there should merely be a *Brahma Bhoj*. This was also in conformity with the wishes of His late Highness. His Highness was further pleased to command that the sum of Rs. 10,000 thus saved should be credited to the Public Welfare Fund to be utilised for public benefit.

Memorial to His late Highness.

31. A Committee consisting of official and non-official members under the Chairmanship of Lieut.-Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Sahib, Finance and Home Minister, was appointed to frame proposals for raising a Memorial to His Late Highness and for collecting funds for the purpose.

Industrialisation and Post-War Reconstruction.

32. In the course of his tour in the Eastern Districts, His Highness referred to this question in one of his replies to the addresses presented to him and said, "This is a matter to which I attach very great importance. We are advantageously placed for undertaking a scheme of economic and industrial development. We have ample capital resources and among the renowned trading and mercantile community of my State are many who have the necessary industrial experience in different parts of India. Our natural resources are also not inconsiderable".

33. A Post-War Reconstruction Committee was appointed to make a preliminary survey in regard to the machinery required for the industrial development of the State with Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., as Chairman.

34. An indent for the machinery required in the State was placed with the Government of India.

35. A Conference was convened in the Legislative Assembly Hall on the 19th April 1944 to explore the possibilities of developing industries in the State. Leading non-official gentlemen were also invited to the Conference.

36. In order to encourage the starting of industries in the State, the following concessions were announced to be granted to suitable applicants who could satisfy His Highness' Government of their bona fides to set up industries in the State within a reasonable period :—

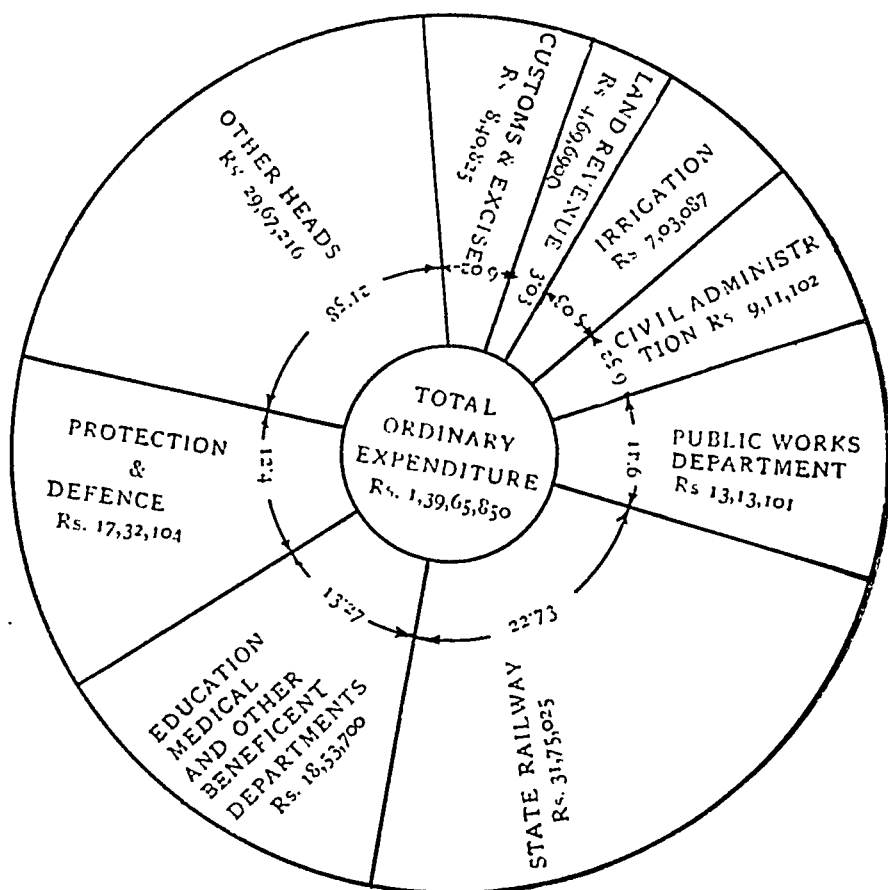
- (1) The State would be prepared to assist private enterprise financially by taking up a portion of the issued capital, if necessary.
- (2) Exemption would be granted from payment of customs duty on all machinery imported for purposes of the industries, and subsequent replacements, and stores, building materials and raw materials of production, and fuel, if any.
- (3) As regards water supply, while other industries requiring large quantities of water would have to make their own arrangements, industries requiring comparatively small quantities would be provided with water at concession rate.
- (4) Electric power would be supplied from the State Power House at a concession rate.
- (5) Land for factories will be granted on favourable terms.
- (6) In suitable cases, the promoters would be protected by the grant of monopoly of production during the initial stages of the industry.

37. In order to protect the woollen industry in the State His Highness' Government removed the ban on the export of woollen articles.

Sadul Public School.

38. The improvement in the educational system forms the basis of all progress and development and naturally stood high

BIKANER STATE CHART SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE 1943-44





in the reforms undertaken in the new Reign. In order to provide a forum for higher and better education in the State, the reorganisation of the Walter Nobles' High School, which was originally started for the sons and near relations of Tazimi Sardars, received the earliest consideration of His Highness. This School in its original form had outlived its usefulness. With the march of times His Highness believes in the necessity and the desirability of Rajput boys mixing and rubbing shoulders with boys of other communities. It was with this object in view that both the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs were sent by His Highness to prosecute their studies outside the State. In accordance with this policy His Highness gave orders for the reorganisation of this School on the model of an English Public School, the first of its kind in Rajputana and second only among all the States of India.

Utilisation of local talent,

39. This is a matter to which His Highness attaches the greatest emphasis. In order to prepare suitable local candidates for technical and other services of the State, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for awarding scholarships for higher education in technical and industrial subjects in India and abroad.

Town Planning at the Capital.

40. A beginning has been made in this direction in the Capital. An area of about 340 Bighas between the Sheobari and Devikund Roads has been laid out for construction of private houses on modern lines. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to permit this area to be called as "SADULGANJ". It will be served with well laid out roads, water and electric supply, drainage, shops, a school, a Police Station, parks and open recreation grounds and other amenities of modern civic life.

41. Although the scheme will have to await completion till building and other materials will be available after the War, everything possible is being done in this respect, such as aligning and laying out of roads, laying of pipes and electric connection, etc., wherever possible, so that plots may be sold even beforehand.

Sadul Free Water Supply Works, Ratangarh.

42. His Highness the Maharaja laid the foundation stone of this scheme on the morning of 20th September 1944, at Ratangarh. This scheme is being financed by Seth Anant Ram Tharad and his family and is the first of its kind in the districts. His Highness in the course of his reply assured the donor and the public of Ratangarh of all reasonable help from the Government as and when required in all such philanthropic works.

Animal Husbandry.

43. As the State is mainly agricultural, great importance is attached to the improvement of the breed of cattle and other animals. A meeting of the representatives of Goshala Committees in the State and other prominent citizens was held at the Hardinge Municipal Hall, Bikaner, on the 29th December 1943, with Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, C.I.E., Prime Minister, in the chair, to consider the question of improvement of cattle breeding and dairying and other branches of animal husbandry in the State, and to examine a revised draft of the Bikaner State Breed of Cattle Improvement Bill, 1942. Mr. F. Ware, C.I.E., Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, was also present. The proposals made at this meeting are under the consideration of the Government. As a preliminary measure, instructions have been issued to Gowshalas to segregate the sick animals from the healthy ones.

Revenue Appeals Board.

44. As part of the reorganisation of the Administration

and to increase the efficiency His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint a Revenue Appeals Board consisting of the Prime Minister, Foreign and Political Minister and the Finance and Home Minister to hear and decide appeals against the orders of the Revenue Minister in revenue matters.

Imperial Honours and Titles in the State.

45. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on the New Year's Day 1944 on Kanwar Jaswant Singhji of Daudsar, Public Works Minister and Thakur Pratap Singhji, Personal Secretary to His Highness.

46. Subedar Bakhtawar Singh of Ganga Risala was the recipient of the Order of the British India, Second Class.

Honours and Titles conferred by His Highness the Maharaja.

47. This was the first Honours Gazette issued since His Highness' Accession to the Throne and contained recognition of the loyal and faithful services rendered by various officers to His Highness the Maharaja as Maharaj Kumar. Honours and promotions were also granted by His Highness to the officers in the State Army. The services rendered to His late Highness during his last illness were also recognised by the conferment of Saropas on the officers concerned.

48. Two new Medals to accord fitting recognition of Long and Distinguished Service in the Bikaner State Army and for Gallantry were also instituted. Major-General Jaideo Singhji, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., A.-D.-C., General Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Army, was the recipient of the Long and Distinguished Service Medal while the Medal for Gallantry in the Field was awarded to Subedar Mam Khan and Jamadar Narain Singh of the Ganga Risala.

49. The Gazette also included the recognition of the service rendered by Officers in connection with recruiting and anti-locust work in the State.

Distinguished Visitors.

50. Air Commodore His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal visited Bikaner from the 8th to the 10th December 1943.

51. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E., Resident for Rajputana and Mrs. Gillan were the guests of His Highness the Maharaja during the Christmas Week, 1943.

52. Mention has already been made of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy from the 3rd to the 5th February 1944.

53. Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Williams, C.I.E., M.C., Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur, and Mr. H. A. Carless, I.P., Police Adviser to the Hon. the Resident for Rajputana, were also present during the Viceregal Visit.

Auspicious Weddings of the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs.

54. The following Ruling Princes and Members of their families and other guests visited Bikaner for the Weddings of the two Princes :—

Ruling Princes and Consorts.

1. The Maharana Sahib of Danta, K.C.S.I.,
2. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Maharaj-Rana Sahib of Dholpur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
3. Air Commodore His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C., LL.D.
4. His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Kotah.
5. Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib of Kotah.
6. His Highness the Raja Sahib of Narsingarh, K.C.S.I.
7. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. A.-D.-C.
8. Major His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Panna, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

9. His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Partabgarh, K.C.S.I.
10. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Rewa, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Heirs-Apparent.

11. The Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Danta.
12. The Nawabzada Sahib of Palanpur.
13. The Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Rewa.
14. The Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Udaipur.
15. The Maharaj Kumaraniji Sahib of Sitamau.

Other Guests.

16. Rao Bahadur Maharaj Prabhunath Singhji of Narsingarh.
17. Lieut.-Colonel Sahibzada Iqbal Mohammad Khan Bahadur of Bhopal.
18. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Prime Minister of Udaipur State.
19. Lady Vijayaraghavacharya.
20. Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji of Jodhpur.
21. Rao Manohar Singhji of Bhopalnagar, Home Minister of Udaipur State.
22. Raj Kumar Gopal Singhji of Arnod.
23. The Rajadhiraj of Achrol.

Guests on other occasions.

55. The following were among the distinguished guests of His Highness the Maharaja during the year under review:—
1. The Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Narsingarh.
2. Brigadier H. D. H. Y. Nepean, D.S.O., Dy. Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.
3. Mrs. Nepean.

4. Mr. F. Ware, C.I.E., Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.
5. Wing Commander H. St. Clair Smallwood, Royal Air Force.
6. Nawab Sir Liaquat Hyat Khan.

His Highness' Tours and Visits.

Inside the State.

56. As stated earlier, His Highness the Maharaja toured in the Eastern Districts of the State from the 12th to the 21st December 1943 when he visited Dungargarh, Rajaldesar, Sardarshahr, Ratangarh, Churu, Chhapar, Bidasar, and Sujangarh.

57. His Highness also toured in the Northern Districts from the 10th to the 16th February 1944 and visited Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Kesrisinghpur, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Jetsar, Sarupsar, and Suratgarh.

Outside the State.

58. His Highness proceeded to :—

- (1) Delhi to attend the meetings of the National Defence Council after which His Highness visited Bhopal and Narsingarh from the 12th to the 28th January 1944.
- (2) Dungarpur for the auspicious wedding of Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur from the 23rd to the 28th February 1944.
- (3) Jamnagar for the auspicious wedding of Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur from the 8th to the 15th March 1944.
- (4) Delhi to attend the meeting of the Princes' Standing Committee from the 20th to the 24th March 1944.
- (5) Palanpur on the 5th April 1944 to attend the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His Highness the Nawab

- Sahib of Palanpur, from where His Highness proceeded to Abu for the usual summer residence.
- (6) In July His Highness visited Bombay to attend meetings of the Princes and returned to Bikaner on the 24th July 1944.
- (7) Delhi to attend the meetings of the Princes Standing Committee from the 12th to the 20th September 1944.

His Highness' Speeches and Messages.

59. In addition to the speeches delivered by His Highness at the Banquet in honour of the First Anniversary of His Highness' Accession to the Throne and at Dungarpur, Nawanagar and Bikaner at Banquets held in honour of the auspicious weddings of the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs, the following other speeches were delivered by His Highness -
- (1) At the Banquet held at Lallgarh in honour of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, on the 11th December 1943.
- (2) Replies to the Addresses presented during His Highness' tour in the Eastern Districts from the 12th to 21st December 1943.
- (3) At laying the Foundation Stone of the Lohia College at Churu on the 18th December 1943.
- (4) Replies to the Addresses presented during His Highness' tour in the Northern Districts from the 10th February 1944 to 16th February 1944.
- (5) At laying the Foundation Stone of Shree Taley Mohammed Khan Silver Jubilee English Girl's School at Palanpur on the 7th April 1944.
- (6) At the Banquet held at Palanpur on the 7th April 1944.
- (7) At the Dinner held at Lallgarh in honour of Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, on the 24th July 1944.

- (8) On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of Sri Sadul Free Water Supply Works at Ratangarh on the 20th September 1944.

Messages.

60. Messages from His Highness the Maharaja to his beloved subjects were issued before going on Active Service on 10th January 1943 and on His Highness' return from the Eastern districts tour on 22nd December 1943.

Important Changes in the Personnel.

61. Mr. K. M. Panikkar continued to act as Prime Minister upto the 10th December 1943 when Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, C.I.E., joined as the Prime Minister.

62. In June 1944, however, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani tendered his resignation on grounds of health, and His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to appoint Mr. K. M. Panikkar as the Prime Minister.

63. Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Singhji was appointed as Acting Home Minister on the 31st March 1944.

64. Rajasevaprakashta T. G. Rama Iyer, of the Mysore Civil Service (retired) was appointed as the Development Commissioner with effect from the 19th November 1943.

65. Mr. V. R. Adige, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon.) after his training at Mysore took over charge of his duties as Secretary in the Finance Department *vice* Rai Sahib Lala Kanahya Lal Sanghi, with effect from the 1st February 1944.

66. Rai Sahib Lala Kanahyalal Sanghi was transferred to the post of Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, *vice* Pandit Chhatar Singh who was appointed as the Chief Petitions Officer, with effect from the 19th May 1944.

67. Rai Bahadur Pandit Kishan Lal Kaul, retired District and Sessions Judge, Oudh, was appointed as the Legal Remembrancer on the 15th July 1944.

68. The post of the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly was separated from that of the Legal Remembrancer and Lala Kamta Prasad Gupta was appointed as the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly in addition to his own duties as Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 2nd October 1944.
69. Rai Sahib Lala Heta Ram was appointed as the Auditor General with effect from the 15th September 1944.
70. Mr. M. M. Sapat having resigned, Pandit Chandra-dhar Issar, M.A, LL.B., was appointed as the Director of Civil Supplies in March 1944.
71. In May 1944, Kochar Champa Lal, B.A., LL.B., Nazim, Raisinghnagar, was appointed as the Deputy Controller of Prices.
72. Pandit Phalgoon Goswami, Personal Assistant to the Public Works Minister, was transferred as the Rationing Officer with effect from the 22nd April 1944.
73. The Development Commissioner was appointed as the Examiner of Capital Issues for purposes of carrying out the provisions of Rule 94A of the Defence of India Rules as made applicable to the State.
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CHAPTER III.

The War Effort.

His Highness' Personal attention to the War Effort.

1. Ever since his Accession in February 1943, His Highness the Maharaja has devoted his personal attention to accelerating the War Effort of the Bikaner State and stimulating recruitment in the State. It will be recalled that even as Heir-Apparent, His Highness had placed his sword and personal services at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the outbreak of the War. In his first speech delivered on the 8th March 1943, at the Kharita Darbar in the Fort, His Highness declared that "there will be no relaxation in the War Effort on the part of myself and my State and people."

2. In October 1943, His Highness accompanied by his younger son, proceeded on Active Service to the Middle East and the Western Desert, where His Highness visited the Sadul Light Infantry, 49 (Bikaner) G. P. T. Company and Units of certain other States Forces and other Imperial and Allied Troops, including the 4th Indian Division and the 31st Indian Armoured Division.

3. The House of Bikaner thus established a new record by all its immediate male members, *i.e.*, His late Highness, His Highness the present Maharaja and both the Maharaj Kumar Sahibs, proceeding on Active Service in the same War.

The Bikaner Ganga Risala.

4. The offer of the Ganga Risala, the famous Bikaner Camel Corps, for service overseas, was accepted in July 1940. The Unit, 588 strong, with 45 per cent. increase over its original War establishment, had proceeded for service abroad on the 17th August 1940 and was posted at Aden.

5. The Ganga Risala served in Sind till the end of June 1944, when it was placed on special duty in connection with the anti-locust measures adopted in this part of the country, which was considered to be of vital importance to the War.

The Sadul Light Infantry.
6. The Unit was reorganised from three Companies to four Companies basis, and left the State on the 18th November 1940, (661) strong. It proceeded in October 1941 for service with His Majesty's Forces overseas (891) strong and has since then been serving in the Middle East.

The Bijey Battery.
7. The Battery was reorganised on the basis of the Indian States Forces Mountain Battery and armed with (3·7") Howitzer guns. The Battery (270) strong proceeded for service with His Majesty's Forces outside the State on the 8th September 1941, under the command of Major Kishan Singh and in the first instance was placed with the North-Western Army for training.

8. After receiving training in mountain warfare in the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan, the Unit was moved in August 1943 for service with the Eastern Army. It did exceedingly well and played an important part in the Arakan campaign under the command of Major Kishan Singh. It won unstinted praise from the Commanders of the Infantry Units which were supported by the Battery. The Officer Commanding of the Regiment to which the Battery was attached, Lt. L. H. O. Pugh, R.A., in his letter dated the 25th June 1944, wrote thus to the General Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Forces :—

. . . I should like to pay a very high tribute to the loyalty and assistance given by Major Kishan Singh, his Officers and men in this matter I have received ungrudging co-operation, and am happy to state that I have now my complete Regiment Headquarters carrying on Bijey Battery mules, with Bijey

Battery drivers and many gunners who have most creditably offered to perform the duty of drivers, rather than remain behind During this last month the conduct, courage, cheerfulness and industry of all men has been magnificent, both under Jap Artillery fire and in the discomfort and kind of operation carried out in the monsoon on jungle covered hills at heights often greater than 6000 feet. I am proud to have such men under my command, and particularly gratified at the co-operation and intimate friendliness existing between the men of Bijey Battery, and those of the batteries in which they are now working, and with whom they live in the greatest harmony."

9. During the campaign in the Arakan Front it was much in evidence and in the thrust of the Japanese divisions in the Allied Troops, the Unit played an important part in inflicting heavy casualties on the Japs, and supporting the Infantry Formations which by their standfast tactics frustrated the hopes of the Japs advance. The Bijey Battery during the course of the operations on the Arakan Front fired over 6000 shells from their Howitzers.

10. During the Jap advance on Manipur in March 1944 the Battery was rushed by air along with the 5th Division and played a glorious part with the 25th Mountain Regiment in the heavy defeat inflicted on the Japs by the 7th Division in the Kohima and Ukral Areas.

11. Major-General Jaideo Singhji, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.I., General Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Army, paid an inspection Visit to the Bijey Battery on the Assam-Burma Front in September 1944.

12. At the end of the year under review the Unit was serving there as a part of the Indian Army Artillery Formation.

13. 1970 Recruits were enlisted during the year under review-1589 for the State Army, 130 for the British Indian Army and 251 direct by British Indian Recruiting Agency. The total recruitment from the outbreak of the War upto the end of the year comes to 8760 out of which 4905 were recruited for the Bikaner State Army and 2295 for the British Indian Army. 1560 recruits were enlisted from the State direct by the British Indian Recruiting Agency. The expenditure so far incurred under this head comes to over Rs. 60,000.

Raising of other Units in the State.
14. In addition to the above, assistance was rendered by the Bikaner Government in the following directions—

- (1) A Unit, known as the 49, (Bikaner) General Purposes Transport Company, Royal Indian Army Service Corps was raised with effect from the 1st August 1940. The Unit, 557 strong, moved out of Bikaner to a British Indian Cantonment in March 1941 and subsequently proceeded on Active Service in the Middle East.
- (2) Two Battalions of Infantry, the first 697 strong and the second 362 strong, were successfully raised in an incredibly short time, both for the purposes of internal Security and for rendering assistance across the borders of the State in British India, should any such necessity arise.
- (3) A Training Battalion, with a sanctioned strength of 1014 has been raised to work as Maintenance Unit for the Ganga Risala and the Sadul Light Infantry and for giving advanced training to the reinforcements before they are despatched outside the State.
- (4) An Artillery Training Centre, 150 strong, was also opened at Bikaner to give intensive training in

Artillery. It has recently been attached to the Mountain Artillery Training Centre at Ambala.

- (5) One Company of 148 Officers and Men was also offered for Garrison Duty in British India, but as it was less than one Company it was not possible for the Government of India to accept it.
- (6) A Guard Battalion, 723 strong, has also been raised and included in the strength of the State Forces for employment on guard duties at the local Prisoners of War Camp.
- (7) A platoon for the Composite Company of four Platoons as Demonstration Troops for the Infantry School at Saugor was provided. A suitable Officer to command the Composite Unit was also provided. *The Detachment returned to the State in 1941.*

15. It may be added that the salaries of the Officers and Men of the Bikaner State Army serving with His Majesty's Forces outside the State are at par with those of the Officers and Men in the Indian Army, and they are subject to same rates of pension and gratuity as are obtainable in British India.

16. This is in addition to the manifold concessions of various kinds sanctioned by the State for the benefit of those serving in Army and their relations.

Monetary Contributions.

17. The following sums were donated during the year under report:—

- (1) Donations made by His Highness the Maharaja while on Active Service in the Middle East (November 1943).

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) For comfort of British Troops in the Middle East £100	1,333	5	4
(b) For comfort of Indian Troops in the Middle East £100 .	1,333	5	4
(c) For the benefit of the Sadul Light Infantry	800	0	0
(d) For the benefit of 54 (Jodhpur) G. P. T. Co.	500	0	0

(e) For the benefit of 49 (Bikaner) G. P. T. Co.	Rs.	a.	p.
(f) To the Travancore House - Soldiers Club for amenities to Troops	250	0	0
(g) For the benefit of the Jaipur Infantry (Egyptian) £40	1,000	0	0
(h) For the benefit of the Jaipur Guards (Egyptian) £40	552	8	0
(2) Donation made by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	552	8	0
(3) Donation to the Women's Voluntary Service Organisation, Bikaner (November 1943)	25,000	0	0
(4) Donation to the Red Cross War Fete organised by Lady Gillan (May 1944)	500	0	0
(5) Donation to the 49 (Bikaner) G. P. T. Coy. in Delhi for the entertainment of the regiment (September 1944)	1,000	0	0
(6) Contribution towards the St. Dunstons Hostel for the Indian War Blinded, Dehradun (October 1944)	500	0	0
(7) Annual Contribution to the Red Cross Society	5,000	0	0
(8) Annual Contribution for maintenance and upkeep of 15 Polish refugee children adopted by His Highness in March 1943	1,000	0	0
18. The total amount donated from the State and other sources upto the end of the year under review comes to Rs. 14½ lakhs and includes:—	10,800	0	0
From the State	Rs.	a.	p.
From the Privy Purse	12,76,701	7	2
From the Members of the Reigning Family	87,000	0	0
From the Chiefs and Nobles	73,379	13	0
Miscellaneous	16,000	0	0
	12,569	9	0

Investments.

19. Investment in the Government of India War Bond etc., including contributions from the State servants, amount to Rs. 62 lakhs approximately, in addition to over Rupees 2 crores invested in the Government of India loans and securities.

Extraordinary Expenditure on War Effort.

20. The military expenditure of the State came to Rs. 26½ lakhs in the year under review as against Rs. 25 1/8 lakhs in the preceding year and the normal expenditure of Rs. 8½ lakhs in peace time. A part of this expenditure is refundable by the Government of India under the scheme of affording financial assistance to the States maintaining Indian States Forces.

Treatment and care in Bikaner of sick and wounded soldiers of the Indian Army.

21. The Bikaner War Hospital run by His Highness' Government contains accommodation for 400 beds—300 for surgical and 100 for medical cases. 12 beds have been made available in the Ganga Golden Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital.

22. The entire staff excepting two sisters and three clerks, has been provided by the State. The fooding and clothing of the patients have also been undertaken by the State.

23. The non-recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,45,508 and the recurring expenditure during 1943-44 came to Rs. 2,58,426

24. 1651 cases were admitted to the War Hospital in the year under review, bringing the total to 3,029 cases, from the date of its opening on the 13th October 1941 upto the end of the year under report. The number of patients under treatment on the 31st October 1944 was 346.

25. Patients in the War Hospital are also admitted free to cinema shows.

Training of Technicians for War Purposes.

26. Training can be given to 383 men in the Bikaner State Railway and the Electrical and Mechanical Department Workshops at the Capital. 522 technicians, trained in the Workshops of the Electrical and Mechanical Department and the Railway had been supplied to the Government of India up to end of October 1944. 24 technicians were under training at the end of the year.

Adoption of Polish refugee children.

27. In order to maintain the traditions of Indian hospitality and to afford relief to Polish refugee children - victims of Nazi aggression—His Highness the Maharaja, was pleased to adopt in March 1943 for the duration of the War, 15 Polish refugee children. The cost of their maintenance comes to Rs. 10,800 per annum.

Manufacture of articles in the Railway Workshops.

28. The Bikaner State Railway Workshops undertook for the Defence Services and other departments of the Government of India, to manufacture at cost price, machinery and parts, reconditioning of second hand boilers and tubes, retyring and fitting new cranks to engines and tender wheels of the Jaipur State Railway, etc., and completed orders worth approximately Rs. 3,25,911.

29. The following orders for the manufacture of machinery for the Government of India were completed during the year:—

	Approximate Cost.
Reversing Engines 4	Rs. 6,400
High speed Steam Engines and forced draught fans 3	9,000
Steam Engines directly coupled with 15 K.W. dynamos	58,200
Instrument Stands and their components	1,20,500
Spare parts for locomotives and wagons for the Bikaner State Railway in service ex-State.	20,938

30. At the request of the Railway Board, body erection of the U.S.A. wagons was undertaken at the Railway Workshops and 476 wagons were completed from the middle of June to the end of October 1944 at an approximate cost of Rs. 46,700.

Prisoners of War Camps.

31. The construction of buildings for the accommodation of 100 Officers and 3000 other ranks of the Prisoners of War, their medical attendance, raising of a Guard Battalion, for guard duty, and other facilities were undertaken to be provided by the State. The Camp was started in 1941-42.

Supply of gram and barley.

32. Although the State is a deficit area and has in the matter of foodgrains largely to depend on imports from British India, yet in view of the larger interests involved, His Highness' Government at the pressing request of the Government of India placed at their disposal from time to time large stocks of gram and barley for supply to the Defence Services and the deficit areas in the country.

Supply of goats and rams.

33. His Highness' Government further allowed, for the duration of the war, the export of 25,000 male goats and rams every year for military purposes.

Loan of Wagons and Locomotives.

34. In addition to the five engines transferred at the request of the Government of India to the Assam Bengal Railway in 1942, six more locomotives (five H. G. class and one M. S. class) suitable for hauling heavy loads were transferred on loan to the B. & A. Railway, to meet operational demands in that area. It will be recalled that, although these could not easily be spared, Bikaner Government also supplied 50 covered wagons and 11 open trucks for service overseas.

Loan of House accommodation for Defence purposes.

35. In view of the difficulty experienced by the Government of India in finding accommodation at New Delhi for the large number of Departments and offices created due to war, and especially on account of the establishment of the Headquarters of the South East Asia Command, His Highness the Maharaja, at considerable personal inconvenience, placed his palace in New Delhi, together with its staff quarters etc., furnished, at the disposal of the Government of India for the duration of the war.

Exemption of canteen stores from payment of State customs duty.

36. In order to ensure that no undue hardship in the matter of canteen stores is caused to any particular Unit or class of His Majesty's Forces wherever they may be posted, canteen stores meant for His Majesty's Forces stationed in the State were exempted from payment of State customs duty.

Work of women in Bikaner for the War.

37. The ladies in Bikaner collected a sum of Rs. 10,632-0-1 (upto the end of the year under review), out of which Rs. 4,406-12-10 were remitted to the Red Cross in Delhi and Abu. Amenities for the benefit of the patients admitted to the Bikaner War Hospital were also provided from this Fund at a cost of Rs. 3,505-14-6 and included items such as cigarettes, bidis, matches, note paper, articles for games, etc. A women's volunteer Service was also formed at the capital in April 1943 and affiliated with the Head Quarters at Delhi. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was graciously donated by Her Highness to this organisation, which offers occupational and diversional therapy to the patients in the War Hospitals.

Amenities and Gifts for troops.

38. Gifts and amenities worth Rs. 7,000 were sent to the State Units serving ex-State, as also to the 49 (Bikaner) G. P. T. Coy. which was originally raised in the State.

National Day of Prayer.

39. The fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the War, was celebrated on Sunday the 3rd September 1944, as a National day of prayer and dedication; and prayers were offered by all classes of His Highness' subjects at their usual places of worship. The anniversary of the victorious conclusion of the Battle of Britain was observed on Sunday the 17th September 1944

Affording protection to the personnel of the Land and Air Forces.

40. In order to afford fuller protection to the personnel of the Land and Air Forces of the Indian Army, the Bikaner State Army or the Army of any other Indian States in respect of Civil and Revenue litigation in which such personnel is concerned, the scope of notification No. 70, dated the 21st November 1940, was further widened.

Bikaner State Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen Board.

41. The State Soldiers Board which existed in the State from a long time was reorganised and its functions and duties considerably enlarged. The Board was reconstituted in 1943 with Kanwar Prem Singhji, Revenue Minister, as President and it now consists of influential official and non-official members. A separate office under a whole time Secretary was also established. There are Local Committees at each District Headquarters. The Board looks after the welfare of ex-soldiers, serving soldiers and their families, and safeguards their interests. It also arranges for the reception of the soldiers coming to their homes on leave and for the medical treatment of those who are invalidated out of service.

42. To supplement the activities of the above Board, a Civil Liaison Officer has been appointed with suitable organisation. His main function is to render every possible assistance to the soldiers and their dependants in all matters affecting them and their welfare.

43. For the purpose of placing the movement on a sound footing and ensuring its growth and development, a National War Front Committee was established with Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Foreign and Political Minister, as President, and Major Thakur Surajmal Singhji, as the Organising Secretary.
44. In 1943-44 the movement was organised in the districts and several meetings were held.
45. The National War Front Exhibition Rake visited various places in the State and the Rajputana Mobile Unit came to the State twice during the year 1944.

Civil Supplies and Price Control.

46. Mr. M. M. Sapat continued to hold the post of the Director of Civil Supplies till March 1944, when on his resigning the post, Pt. Chandradhar Issar, M.A., LL.B., was appointed to the post. Mehta Champa Lal Kochar was appointed as the Deputy Controller of Prices on the newly created post with effect from the 8th May 1944.
47. The working of the control machinery in the districts was also reorganised and in order to give the Nazims and Tehsildars more powers they were designated as District and Deputy Controllers of Prices, respectively in their respective jurisdictions.

"Grow more food" Campaign.

48. Earnest efforts were made to promote the Grow More Food Campaign in the State. The average of the total cultivated area during the three pre-war years was 27,51,475 bighas whereas the average of the total cultivated area during the past four years is 29,91,139 bighas or an increase of 8.71 per cent.
49. Similarly the average area under food crops during the three pre-war years was 19,80,738 bighas whereas the average of the last four years is 21,11,870 bighas or 71.61 per cent of the total cultivated area.

50. In conformity with the policy of the Government of India, the area under cotton was considerably reduced and replaced by food-grains. In the three pre-war years the average area under cotton was 1,16,493 bighas or 4.23 per cent of the total cultivated area. This came down to 39,847 bighas or 1.33 per cent of the total cultivated area on an average of the past four years, i.e., it has been reduced to nearly one-third.

Control and Export of foodgrains.

51. In respect of the staple foodgrains specially wheat and bajra the State is deficit while in the case of gram and barley, it is surplus. With a view to conserve the stock of staple foodgrains and to exercise proper control and check over the prices thereof, several measures were adopted during the year. A list of various Control Orders promulgated in the State is given under Emergency Legislation Chapter VI (Protection).

52. The State offered 9190 tons of gram and 5882 tons of barley to the Government of India for allocation to the deficit areas. In accordance with the allotment made by the Government of India 8568 tons of gram and 1927 tons of barley were despatched to different Administrations outside the State.

Sugar Control.

53. In order to effect further economy in the consumption of sugar, the Sugar Control Order, 1942 of British India which was enforced *mutatis mutandis* in the State, was superseded and the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1943, was promulgated in the State *mutatis mutandis*. The quota of Gur was 4292 tons and the Gur Control Order, 1942, was enforced in the State.

Textiles Control.

54. The Director of Civil Supplies was authorised to perform the local functions of the Textile Commissioner with effect from the 23rd May 1944. All unstamped cloth manufactured before 1st August 1943 and held by dealers in the State

on 30th April 1944, was required to be stamped on payment of stamping fees. A fee of Rs. 39,820-13-6 was thus collected.

55. The Bikaner State Cotton Cloth and Yarn Dealers Licencing Order, 1943, was made applicable in the State under which all dealers in cloth were required to take a licence.

56. Since the commencement of the Standard Cloth Scheme a total quantity of 15,81,512½ yards of cloth was received, out of which 12,14,041½ yards were disposed of by the end of the year.

Kerosene Oil Control.

57. The position of Kerosene Oil in the State has been far from satisfactory. During the year only 11,840 maunds of oil, which is 44% of that, received in 1940-41, was imported and great difficulty was experienced in the equitable distribution of this essential article.

Motor Spirit, Tyre and Spare Parts Rationing.

58. Major Thakur Surajmal Singhji, General Secretary to Government, continued to be the State Rationing Authority throughout the year. As in previous years all reasonable economy was exercised in the issue of petrol coupons and the consumption represented 45.24% of the pre-rationing quarterly average.

Rationing.

59. The Rationing Department was established and Pt. Phalagoon Goswami was appointed as the Controller of Rationing with effect from 22nd April 1944. Necessary Staff was also appointed and preliminary measures were introduced. The following Orders were passed by the Government:—

- (1) The Bikaner Rationing Preparatory Measures Order;
- (2) The Bikaner Inquiry Order; and
- (3) The Bikaner Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order.

CHAPTER IV.

Administration of Land.

Revenue Department.

General.

1. Kanwar Prem Singhji continued to be the Revenue Minister during the year. Rai Sahib Lala Bishan Dass Chopra, B.A., LL.B., and Rai Sahib Lala Biharilal, P.C.S. (Retired), continued to hold charge as Revenue Commissioner Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions respectively.

2. The following administrative changes were also made:—

- (1) Ch. Hari Ram, Nazim, Ganganagar, was transferred to Suratgarh and B. Madan Gopal Dalela, Nazim, Suratgarh, was posted to Ganganagar.
- (2) Kochar Champalal, Nazim, Raisinghnagar, was appointed as Deputy Controller of Prices on the 8th May 1944 and Ch. Mukh Ram was transferred from Rajgarh in his place and Th. Baney Singh, Tehsildar, Churu, was posted as officiating Nazim Rajgarh.

Tours.

3. The Revenue Minister remained on tour for 72 days and the Revenue Commissioners, Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions, toured for 108 and 149 days, respectively, during the year.

Boundary Disputes.

4. No new case of boundary dispute of any importance with the neighbouring State or with the adjoining British Indian Province of the Punjab arose during the year under report. On the Marwar-Bikaner border three points remained

in dispute as during the last year, while two cases of comparison of the boundaries with Jaipur were also being dealt with.

Rainfall.

5. The monthly and the average annual rainfall recorded at the various raingauge stations during the year is shown in Appendix B. The average rainfall in the State during the year was 14.60 inches, as against 8.01 inches in the previous year. The rainfall was on the whole normal.

APPENDIX
B.

Crops and Fodder.

6. The total area under Kharif and Rabi crops in Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions was as given below:—

			Kharif		Rabi	
			Sown	Matured	Sown	Matured
1942-43	...	...	16,05,090	9,30,763	2,01,941	1,38,104
1943-44	...	...	14,64,521	3,61,146	86,168	32,995
<u>Ganganagar Division.</u>						
1942-43	Irrigated Area	...	3,83,918	3,50,223	4,76,466	4,57,182
	Barani Area	...	6,27,623	4,47,524	8,37,896	6,89,541
1943-44	Irrigated Area	...	3,77,971	3,47,380	5,04,971	4,84,417
	Barani Area	...	4,09,647	65,461	3,88,355	2,10,286

Agricultural and other stock.

7. The agricultural and allied stock in the State, including Jagir villages, was as given below:—

			1943-44	1942-43
Bulls	...	...	4,607	11,852
Bullocks	...	...	57,395	56,465
Cows	...	...	1,77,474	1,83,626
Young ones of cows, male and female	...	...	2,59,075	2,45,150
Buffaloes (male)	...	...	3,623	6,228
Buffaloes (female)	...	...	74,805	69,533
Young Buffaloes, male and female	...	...	41,238	38,928
Sheep	...	...	8,93,670	9,39,317
Goats	...	...	4,20,468	4,65,884
Horses	...	...	1,759	1,442
Mares	...	...	1,332	1,770
Colts and fillies	...	...	226	219
Mules	...	...	8	9
Donkeys	...	...	5,949	6,079
Camels	...	...	1,22,296	1,12,682
Ploughs	...	...	1,19,420	1,12,902
Carts	...	...	9,465	12,039

General condition of agriculturists.

8. As in the previous year, the prices of foodgrains and essential commodities were controlled in the interests of the general public. The economic condition of the people remained almost the same during the year under report as in the preceding year. There was no want of employment for the labouring classes and wages were higher than in the preceding year, ranging from annas ten to a rupee per day for ordinary labourers and Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per day for skilled labourers.

Locust.

9. The locust menace at one time threatened to assume ugly proportions, and the co-ordinated scheme of locust control, initiated in the previous year, was continued during the year under report. An efficient intelligence service was established in the State before the advent of the monsoon and control work was carried out effectively, and no swarms were allowed to be formed. The area infested was cleared by digging trenches 4,05,623 yards long, burning 5,079 bushes and baiting 4,295 acres. But for the success achieved by these measures, the crops would have been badly damaged.

Epidemics.

10. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease amongst the people or cattle during the year. There were some cases of small-pox. The incidence of malaria was, however, very severe during the season, when great difficulty was experienced due to the short supply of quinine which proved to be very inadequate, in spite of repeated requests and attempts to get more from the Government of India.

Land Revenue from Khalsa villages.

11. The demand, collection and arrears of land revenue from Khalsa villages in the Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions

during the year under report are given below:—

Sadar Division.

Demand ...	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.
Collections ...	40,710	5,53,890	5,94,600
Balance ...	16,976	5,18,740	5,35,719
	23,731	35,150	58,881

Ganganagar Division.

Demand ...	Arrears Rs.	Current Rs.	Total Rs.
Collections ...	2,17,445	15,88,298	18,05,743
Balance ...	79,033	15,18,528	15,97,561
	1,33,412	69,769	2,08,182

Land Revenue from Tibi Pargana.

12. The demand, collection and arrears of Land Revenue and Water Rate in Tibi Pargana are given blow:—

Items	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	11,462	36,139	47,601	5,565	34,079	39,645	5,896	2,059	7,956
Water Rates	669	12,244	12,913	194	10,488	10,684	474	1,796	2,270
Total	12,131	48,484	60,515	5,760	44,567	50,279	6,870	3,856	10,226

Tribute from Jagirdars.

13. The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of Rakam Rekh due from Jagirdars:—

Divisions	DEMAND			COLLECTION			BALANCE		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar.	1,66,109	3,18,338	4,84,447	34,452	3,03,929	3,43,381	1,31,657	9,409	1,41,066
Ganganagar.	2,389	7,752	10,091	1,177	6,708	7,826	1,221	1,044	2,265
Total .	1,68,448	3,26,090	4,94,538	35,629	3,15,637	3,51,207	1,32,878	10,453	1,43,331

Survey and Settlement.

14. With a view to speed up the survey operations in the Jagir areas, the strength of the field staff was increased from 82 to 266 and the number of officers was doubled, while the sub-ordinate staff was trebled during the year under report. Pandit Bhura Ram, Settlement Commissioner Jagir Areas, assisted by Thakur Murli Singh and Ch. Sadasukh, Settlement Officers, continued to be incharge of the Settlement operations in Jagir Areas as in the previous year.

15. With the appointment of the extra-staff, field operations were extended to other Jagir areas in the Rajgarh and Sujargarh Nizamats during the year under report. The Tehsils of Rajgarh, Bhadra and Taranagar were already under settlement operations, while in the remaining Tehsils of Nohar, Churu, Ratangarh and Sardarshahr measurement work was started.

16. Field survey was completed in 367 villages with a total area of 24,25,705 Bighas 5 Biswas. The Takmil work of 112 villages was also completed.

Expenditure.

17. The total budgetted provision sanctioned for the year was Rs. 1,52,450 against which the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,15,551 as against Rs. 50,385 in the previous year.

Settlement operations in the Ganganagar Division.

18. There being disparity in the Revenue and the Irrigation records, special staff was appointed to tally and correct the records. 1067 chak plans were compared and the work was completed by the end of the year. The completing of Accounts ledgers and the preparation of the remaining charsala (Record of Rights) of the Canal area was also done.

19. To bring the records upto date, 772 Mutations were attested during the year.

20. The total expenditure incurred on the staff amounted to Rs. 10,397-2-9 against the Budget provision of Rs. 25,040.

21. Revision of assessment of the entire Barani villages of the Suratgarh Nizamat along with the Ganganagar and Padampur Tehsils lying outside the Gang Canal Area, was taken in hand during the year. The assessment report was sanctioned by the Government in September 1944 and the new rates were introduced from Kharif 1944.

Taccavi.

22. The balance outstanding at the close of the previous year was Rs. 60,319-4-6. No fresh loans were taken by the cultivators as Taccavi during the year 1943-44 and Rs. 11,182-8-6 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 49,136-12-0 to be recovered at the end of the year under review.

Area granted on temporary cultivation.

23. During the year under report 5,16,953 Bighas 19 Biswas of land were given out on temporary cultivation as against 4,07,123 Bighas 3 Biswas in the previous year.

Immigration and Emigration.

24. No movement of importance either of immigration or emigration took place during the year under report. It was reported that 6 Gwadis in Tehsil Bhadra, 28 in Tehsil Nohar, 51 in Tehsil Hanumangarh and 22 in Tehsil Anupgarh immigrated into the State. 11 Gwadis emigrated from the State to foreign territory.

Resumption and grant of villages.

25. No villages or lands were resumed or made Khalsa during the year under report, nor was any Khalsa village granted in Jagir.

Works of Public Utility.

26. In order that the requirements of water supply in rural areas may not be overlooked, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to order that an annual minimum

provision of Rs. one lakh be made in the State Budget for construction of wells, tanks etc. A pucca well costing nearly Rs. 13,000 was constructed at Dungargarh by Seths, Malchand, Vigatmal and Kanahiya Lal, sons of Sardarmal.

Fairs.

27. The important Fairs in the State are held at Kolayat, Mukam and Gogameri.

28. The Kolayat Fair took place on the 31st October 1944 and was attended by about 25,000 people. Facilities were provided to the general public, traders, pilgrims, and others attending the Fair and the Railway and Motor Transport provided a quick and comfortable journey. A Standing Committee consisting of officials and non-officials look after all matters relating to the Fair, including the improvement of ghats (bathing places), silt clearance, sale of residential plots, etc.

29. The Fair at Mukam was held from the 22nd to 25th February 1944 and was attended by about 6,000 people. The Gogameri Fair was held from the 4th August to 2nd September 1944 and was attended by about 44,600 people.

30. Among the Fairs of lesser importance may be mentioned those held in honour of Bhairunji at Kodamdesar in Tehsil Magra, Jetha Bhutta at Gajner, Gogaji at Dadrewa, Ramdeoiji at Jasrasar in Tehsil Churu, Hanumanji at Salasar in Tehsil Sujangarh, and Bhadar-Kaliji near Hanumangarh, and the District Board Cattle Fair at Ganganagar.

Treasure Trove.

31. No treasure trove was discovered during the year under report.

Brick Kilns.

32. Royalty recovered on pucca bricks at Re. 1 per 1,000 for standard bricks, and Re. 0-4-0 per 1,000 for small ones, amounted to Rs. 23,425-3-3 during the year as against

Rs. 25,688-3-0 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 971 was also recovered as Site Rent and Rs. 2,695-10-3 as Water Rate from brick contractors in the Ganganagar Division.

33. Since July 1942 the sale or purchase of bricks at the Capital and Suburbs has been controlled, and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar Division, continued to be the Brick Controller for the State.

34. To encourage the construction of charitable works, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to order the refund of Royalty on bricks used for works of public utility, such as Schools, Hospitals, wells, etc.

Malmandi.

35. The following statement shows the number of Malmandi cases pending from the last year, instituted and disposed of during the year and the closing balance:—

Office	Balance from the last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposal	Balance at the end of the year
Malmandi Tehsil ...	1,621	1,497	3,058	1,831	1,227
Other Tehsils ...	2,981	2,894	5,875	3,589	2,286

36. The receipts during the year under Sub-Heads "II.—Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties" (consisting mainly of of succession and adoption fees) and "III.—Sale of Government Property" (consisting of sale proceeds of Nazul land and grant of title deeds for houses), which are dealt with by the Malmandi are given below:—

II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties.

(1) Fees on conveyance of immovable property in the Capital.	Rs. 1,22,286
(2) Fees on conveyance of immovable property in the Districts.	1,81,677
(3) Fees on talika of sites in the Capital	...
(4) Fees on talika of sites in the Districts	...
(5) Fees on grant of title-deeds in the Capital	...
	...
	...
	5,390

				Rs.
(6)	Fees on grant of title-deeds in the Districts ...	...	...	1,777
(7)	Heirship and unregistered adoption fees ...	...	...	1,773
(8)	Fees for adoption deeds ...	...	...	5,973
(9)	Court of Wards receipts ...	...	...	13,907
(10)	Fees on luxury shows ...	...	...	2,705
(11)	Fees for opening doors ...	...	...	946
(12)	Fines for unauthorised constructions ...	...	...	453
(13)	Miscellaneous fees ...	...	...	7,726
Total				3,54,328
<i>III. Sale of Government Property.</i>				
(1)	Sale of houses ...	...	...	457
(2)	Sale proceeds of land in the Capital ...	...	...	12,152
(3)	Sale proceeds of land in City suburbs ...	...	...	nil
(4)	Sale proceeds of land within the City Walls...	...	...	nil
(5)	Sale proceeds of land in the Districts ...	...	...	70,459
(6)	Sale proceeds of land in the Grain Mandis other than in the Gang Canal Area and Nokha Mandi ...	...	...	1,465
(7)	Sale proceeds of stores and material other than those provided under Department concerned ...	...	...	5
(8)	Fines for State Land occupied in excess of patta ...	...	...	4,762
(9)	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	303
Total				89,603

Registration.

Registration.

37. The information about the number of documents registered, their value and the fees collected for their registration is given below:—

Documents				No. of deeds registered	Aggregate value of property	Fees realised
					Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Mortgages	...	...	...	1,164	21,22,488 13 0	6,020 0 0
Sales	...	...	...	2,874	73,37,637 13 6	15,315 4 0
Wills	...	...	...	96	27,750 0 0	226 0 0
Bonds	...	...	...	54	39,440 0 0	144 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	934	19,63,626 1 6	4,907 14 0
Total				5,122	1,14,90,892 12 0	26,713 2 0

Receipts from Registration in the previous year came to Rs. 23, 324-4-0.

Bunds.

38. During the year under review there were fifteen Bunds in the State - at Gajner, Mudb, Golri and Ganga Sarowar, Dhadhar, Sialya, Khudi, Sankhlan Bunds No. 1 to 4, Jhinjania, Mandal, Bhatia and Kinya in the Sadar Division.

Irrigation.

Irrigation from wells and bunds.

39. 927 Bighas were irrigated from wells, as against 833 in the previous year. The area irrigated by the Bunds was 2,553 Bighas as against 3,480 in the previous year.

Katli Nadi and the Western Jumna Canal.

40. During the year under review the Katli Nadi did not flow and hence no irrigation was done from it. An area of 508 Bighas was irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal in Tehsil Bhadra.

Nali.

41. The water in the Nali began to flow from the 3rd March to the 11th March, from the 9th April to the 22nd April and from the 21st September to the 25th September 1944. An area of 9,997 Bighas 16 Biswas was irrigated.

Ghaggar Canals.

42. The Northern and Southern Ghaggar Canals began to flow on the 18th July 1944 and flowed for 41 and 45 days respectively. Out of a total culturable commanded area of 34,848 Bighas, 9,594 Bighas were cultivated in Kharif and 21,075 Bighas in Rabi or a total of 30,669 Bighas, as against 14,482 and 15,915 Bighas respectively or a total of 30,397 Bighas in 1942-43.

43. The Water Rate levied on the Ghaggar Canals during the year is given below :—

			Kharif 1943	Rabi 1943-44	Total
			Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Hanumangarh ...	...	...	8,357 8 6	24,574 9 0	23,923 1 6
Tibi ...	...	...	4,620 10 0	9,507 0 0	14,127 10 0
Total ...			12,978 2 6	34,081 9 0	47,059 11 6

44. Out of the total amount of Rs. 47,059-11-6, Rs. 7,645-5-9 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,414-5-9 as the net amount assessed. Out of this Rs. 30,443-5-0 were recovered, and Rs. 8,974-0-9 remained as arrears, upto June 1944. The total expenditure, including the contribution paid to the Punjab Government, amounted to Rs. 13,088-10-6.

Gang Canal Colony.

45. Until 1927 there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall. The construction of the Gang Canal, taken from the Sutlej River and its opening in 1927, has helped to protect about 1000 Sq. miles of land in the Northern part of the State from famine. The total length of the main Canal from the Ferozepur Headworks is 158·4 miles. About 90 miles of this length is lined with concrete to conserve water, and prevent water logging and it is believed to be the longest lined canal in the world.

Progress of irrigation.

46. The total area irrigated by the Gang Canal during the year under report was 8,48,189 Bighas, out of which 8,03,153 Bighas matured. In 1942-43, 829,987 Bighas 6 Biswas were irrigated.

Assessment of Water and Crop Rates.

47. The total assessment for water and Crop Rates including arrears of the past years was Rs. 26,49,249-15-3 out of

which-17,65,467-1-0 were for water rate and Rs. 8,83,782-14-3 for Crop Rate. Out of this a sum of Rs. 26,21,155-1-6 was recovered. The arrears at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 28,094-13-9 (Water Rate Rs. 16,672-3-9 and Crop Rate Rs. 11,422-10-0). Percentage of recovery worked out to 98'94 as against 98'76 of the preceding year.

48. The Gang Canal was originally designed to irrigate about 6,22,586 Bighas out of a culturable commanded area of 10,37,643 Bighas. As a result, however, of subsequent negotiations, the Bikaner share of water was increased in 1937 from 2144 to 2720 cusecs and the Canal was redesigned to irrigate about 8½ lakhs of Bighas. Since it was opened in 1927 the figures of irrigation have been as follows:—

Year	Bighas irrigated	Percentage failed
1927-28	7,223 5	1%
1928-29	...	13%
1929-30	3,08,065 6	9%
1930-31	5,29,353 5	15%
1931-32	5,61,995 8	14%
1932-33	4,95,021 15	16'5%
1933-34	4,94,986 0	10'7%
1934-35	6,03,854 0	13'4%
1935-36	5,52,171 0	15'8%
1936-37	6,06,767 0	9'6%
1937-38	6,44,652 0	8'1%
1938-39	7,15,628 0	8'6%
1939-40	7,30,632 17	9'4%
1940-41	7,63,989 3	4'3%
1941-42	8,06,717 7	9'2%
1942-43	7,39,063 6	6'3%
1943-44	8,29,987 6	5'3%
...	8,48,189 0	

Sale of Canal Land.

49. During the year under report of 51,261 Bighas and 10½ Biswas of agricultural land was sold, at a cost of Rs. 1,04,40,159-3-6. The total area sold up to the end of the year was 4,17,873 Bighas 3½ Biswas for Rs. 5,42,42,704-15-0. Total income from sale of agricultural and urban land in the Colony area upto the end of 1943-44 was Rs. 5,61,27,351-4-4.

Exchange of Land.

50. With a view to accommodate the purchasers of land in the Canal Colony, wherever it was found that their grievances

were legitimate, land was allowed to be exchanged. In the year under report the total number of exchange cases settled was 37, out of which 25 were within the same Chaks and 12 outside the Chaks.

Nazrana from old settlers.

51. The Nazrana receipts upto the end of the year 1943-44 were as detailed below:—

		During 1943-44			Upto 1943-44		
		Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Occupancy Rights	...	1,66,415	13	3	27,80,605	12	6
Proprietary Rights	...	5,42,542	3	9	55,59,415	9	6
Total	...	7,08,958	1	0	83,40,021	6	0

Expenditure.

52. The total expenditure on the Project up to the end of October 1944 (both direct and indirect) amounted to Rs. 3,17,88,914. This figure does not include book adjustments concerning the Revenue, Railway and other Departments.

Mandis.

53. There are 8 important Mandis in the Canal Area, viz., Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Bijeynagar, Gajsinghpur, Hindumalkote, Kesrisinghpur and Anupgarh. In the Barani Area there are 3 Mandis, viz., Sangaria and Sadulshahr in Tehsil Hanumangarh and Lakhuwali in Tehsil Suratgarh. There is one Kutcha Mandi at Padampur. All the Mandis did good business.

54. The condition of the Mandis remained satisfactory. The sale of residential sites and sites for flour mills and Mandi shops, fetched an income of Rs. 6,87,426 in the Canal Area. No sites were sold at Mandis in the Barani Area. The total receipts from the sale of the sites in Mandis from the very beginning up to the end of the year 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 30,20,307-13-6.

Abadi sites in Chaks.

55. The population in the villages in the Canal Area indicated a satisfactory rise. The income on account of sale of sites in these villages during the year amounted to Rs. 71,637-14-0 as against Rs. 36,491-1-6 in the preceding year and the total recoveries up to the end of 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 3,61,226-3-6.

CHAPTER V.

Production and Distribution.*General.*

1. The Development Department was newly constituted during the year, comprising the departments of Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Cottage Industries, Industries and Commerce, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry. Rajasevaprakta T. G. Rama Iyer, a retired officer of the Mysore Civil Service, was appointed Development Commissioner and took over charge on the 19th November 1943.

Agriculture.

2. Mr. Shamsher Singh continued to be the Agricultural Officer during the year under review.

Experimental Farm at Ganganagar.

3. The Experimental Farm at Ganganagar (108.36 acres) worked satisfactorily. A large number of experiments were conducted by tests under local conditions with different varieties of cotton, guar, cane, wheat, gram and barley and methods for improving the quality and yield were explained to agriculturists.

Seed Farm at Ganganagar.

4. One Seed Farm - 422 acres in area - is attached to the Experimental Farm at Ganganagar in Chak I-E, for multiplication of seeds of improved varieties. The crops and yields of the Experimental Farm were normal. 349 maunds 37 seers of wheat seeds of approved varieties, and 213 maunds and 20 seers of cotton seeds were sold to the cultivators.

5. The Indian Central Cotton Committee Scheme was terminated on the 31st March 1944, but the entire staff was retained as part of the Agriculture Department and work on cotton continued.

6. An advance of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of seeds and another sum of Rs. 5000 for purchasing implements required by the agriculturists was sanctioned by the Government.

Demonstration Farm.

7. Demonstration Farms (297 acres) were opened in 1940 at Ganganagar, Karanpur, Padampur, Raisinghnagar and Jetsar to serve as demonstration centres for the improved methods of agriculture, for sowing improved crops, and for serving as seed depots. Each of these is run by an Agricultural Inspector who also sells improved varieties of seeds to cultivators. Cotton was successfully grown at these Farms.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

8. Agricultural Exhibitions were arranged at the Ganganagar District Board Cattle Fair in March 1944 and at the Gogameri Fair from the 4th August to the 2nd September 1944. These were attended by nearly 46,000 people.

General.

Forests.

9. The total income was Rs. 4,763-12-9 as compared with Rs. 7,446-2-0 of the previous year.

Plantation of Trees.

10. The trees planted in the Mandis in the Canal Area were growing nicely. 25,046 new trees were planted in the Ganganagar Division besides maintaining the trees already planted. Efforts are being made to grow as many more trees as possible as the advantages of growing more trees are brought home to the Zimindars. The Government Nurseries at Ganganagar, Karanpur, Raisinghnagar and Jetsar kept a large stock of Shisham, Siris, Neem and other trees which were issued for plantation free of cost. In the Sadar Divison also above 35,517 trees were planted.

11. On account of lack of water facilities and in the absence of floods in the Nali, the existing stock of trees is disappearing, and new plantation requires to be done.

Animal Husbandry.

General.

12. In consultation with Mr. Ware, Animal Husbandry Commissioner to the Government of India, a scheme for the improvement of Bikaner sheep by the issue of selected stud rams to sheperds, was adopted.

13. A Central Flock at Kodamdesar of 500 sheep and 8 flocks of 200 sheep each were formed in various Tehsils. 2,700 sheep of superior breed were purchased at a cost of Rs. 27,364-4-6.

14. The total yield of wool from the Government flocks was 93 maunds or 7440 lbs with an average of 5 lbs of wool per ram, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per ewe and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per lamb per chip. The quality of the wool was very good.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

General.

15. The question of the reorganisation of Co-operative Societies Department was taken up for consideration by the Government and Mr. D. R. Saini, B.A., B. Com. (Edin.), Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Ganganagar, was appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the whole State.

16. There were 49 Co-operative Credit Societies and one Co-operative Commission and Supply Society working during the year. The total of new loans issued during the year amounted to Rs. 32,436. The total recoveries effected during the year amounted to Rs. 33,744 i.e. Rs. 14,928 towards principal and Rs. 18,816 as interest. 18 Co-operative Credit Societies paid up their liabilities of the Central Co-operative Bank in full and deposited Rs. 7,986 in current account with the Central Bank.

17. The net and accrued profits earned by the Co-operative Credit Societies amounted to Rs. 43,668 and Rs. 42,512 respectively. The total working Capital of the Co-operative Credit Societies was Rs. 67,481-5-4.

Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ganganagar.

18. The year under review was the 14th year of the working of the Bank. The financial position of the Bank remained stable. The recoveries of loans from the Societies amounted to Rs. 20,765-6-9 as principal and Rs. 3,432-8-3 as interest. The Bank paid a dividend of 6% to the share-holders during the year and had a cash balance of Rs. 52,196-5-0 at the close of the year.

Bikaner State Railway Co-operative Credit Society.

19. The Share Capital of the Society was Rs. 47,820 as against Rs. 48,680 in the previous year. The total number of members on 31st October 1944 was 715 as against 753 in 1942-43.

Commerce and Industries.

State Cottage Industries.

20. The Cottage Industries Institute remained in charge of Mr. K. M. Kakkar upto the 30th June, 1944 when he resigned and was relieved by Lala Durga Prasad. The Institute was shifted to the spacious premises of the Stock Exchange.

21. Various new designs of cotton coating, silk and woollen fabrics were produced. Cotton khes with red borders, silk and cotton sarees, zigzag-dyes silk designs and printed chaddars were prepared. The sales from the produce of the Institute amounted to Rs. 6,825-15-6. To make the Institute more useful, liberal stipends are awarded to the trainees.

22. The Government were pleased to sanction an experimental Tweeds Scheme for training local weavers in the manufacture of tweeds from local hand-spun woollen yarn. A sum of Rs. 14,900 was sanctioned for the above scheme, out of which a sum of Rs. 13,778-7-0 was utilised in the production of 3,235 yards of woollen cloth which was sold locally, earning a profit of Rs. 2689-6-9 (20%) on the Capital.

23. The Bikaner Woollen Press baled during the year 18,000 bales or nearly 5 million lbs. for export.

24. Licenses were issued for nine factories during the year.

Manufacture of Saltpetre.

25. The contract for manufacturing saltpetre in the Tehsil of Bhadra, Rajgarh and Nohar was held by Messrs. Liladhar Yogeshwar Saraf of Bhadra. There was great difficulty in obtaining wagons, and only 2,600 maunds of saltpetre was exported. The contract for Hanumangarh remained with Messrs Sheo Narain and sons. An amount of Rs.2,037-8-0 (Rs. 1837-8-0 towards customs and Rs. 200 as Royalty) was charged. They have also been extracting Nitre from crude saltpetre, and about 125 maunds of Nitre was exported during the year.

Gypsum.

26. The lease of Gypsum deposits was given for five years to Messrs Natural Science India, Ltd., of Calcutta commencing from the 17th October 1942, on payment of Rs. 25,000 as Royalty per year for the export of 50,000 tons of Gypsum. The proposal for establishing a factory for the manufacture of Plaster of Paris, was under consideration of the Government.

Multani Mitti.

27. The contract for excavating, selling and exporting Multani Mitti at Mudh and Palana sanctioned in November 1942 for three years continued to remain with contractor Ram Rakhamal.

Power Loom Factory at Sardarshahr and Hand Loom Industry at Churu.

28. The Power Loom Factory of Messrs Sagar Mal Swaroop Chand at Sardarshahr and the Hand Loom Factory at Churu continued to work satisfactorily during the year under review.

Cement pipe manufacture.

29. The work started during past years of manufacturing pipes was continued and showed better results. 9" and 12"

dia. pipes were cast for the sullage water disposal scheme and they stood well upto a head of about 40'.

Manufacture of Brass Fittings.

30. The work of manufacturing brass fittings was continued and the product turned out was appreciable. This manufacture is likely to give impetus to local artisans for developing a cottage industry in the future.

P. W. D. Workshop.

31. A Workshop to manufacture furniture and joineries was started in the Fort during the year and a considerable work for other departments was also completed.

Palana Colliery.

General.

32. Dr. C. D. Pande continued to be the Mine Manager, Palana Colliery, and Director of the Mines and Minerals during the year.

Coal raisings.

33. The coal raising and sales contract continued to remain with Messrs S. K. Worah and Co., Colliery owners and coal contractors at Jharia. 54,084 tons of coal were raised during the year as against 39,575 tons during the preceding year. This output was disposed of as shown below:—

	Tons.
Electrical and Mechanical Department	36,354
State Railway	3,972
Public	10,472
Colliery consumption	3,051
Colliery contractor	235

34. Messrs. S. K. Worah and Co., having expressed a desire to be relieved of their responsibility as raising and selling contractors, their contract was terminated on the 6th August 1944 and since then the mine is being worked departmentally.

35. The average daily number of workmen working in the Mine was 238. Of these 135 worked underground and 103 on the surface.

36. The average output of coal per head was as follows:—

		Under ground		Above ground	
		1942-43	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44
Per day	...	1'013 Tons	1'096 Tons	1'146 Tons	1'430 Tons
Per year	...	369'745 „	400'040 „	516'840 „	521'950 „

37. The average daily earnings of a miner worked out to Rs. 1-4-0, and grain compensation was granted over and above this earning.

38. No accident occurred during the year under report.

Revenue and Expenditure.

39. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,96,680 as compared with Rs. 1,02,290 in the previous year and the average selling price per ton was Rs. 8-14-6 against Rs. 6-6-9 per ton in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,81,730 as against Rs. 2,46,580 in the previous year. The ratio between revenue and expenditure was 2'4 : 1. as compared with 2'3 : 1 during 1942-43.

Capital Account.

40. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,23,943 which was spent on sinking a pair of shafts, exploratory shaft for proving further coal, buildings of miners' quarters, Staff quarters and purchase of transformer, ventilation fan, boiler tubes, etc., and the extension of colliery siding to new pits.

Multani Mitti.

41. 5' dia shaft continued to yield excellent quantity of Multani Mitti. The total quantity despatched was 297 tons.

Customs and Excise.

General.

42. Mehta Shiv Baksh Kochar continued to hold charge as Inspector-General of Customs and Excise during the year.

Reduction in duties.

43. On the most auspicious occasion of the First Anniversary of his reign His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to sanction the abolition of and reduction in various taxes and levies which will be found in the Appendix A.

Receipts and Expenditure.

44. The total receipts from all heads excepting Excise and Excise duty on sugar amounted to Rs. 21,82,339-4-0 as against Rs. 20,93,824-13-9 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,44,395-9-3 as compared with Rs. 1,50,069-2-3 of the last year.

Customs.

45. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 20,67,342-15-6 as against Rs. 19,71,238-10-9 in 1942-43 showing an increase of Rs. 96,104-4-9, which was mainly due to the increase in imports of sugar, silver, cloth and export of male goats and rams. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,33,382-14-3 as against Rs. 1,38,540-13-9 of the previous year.

Salt.

46. The total receipts on account of refund of half duty on salt including the annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 from the Government of India amounted to Rs. 99,869-8-3 as against Rs. 1,00,281-5-6 of the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 411-13-3. The expenditure under this head came to Rs. 10,603-4-0 as against Rs. 10,982-2-3 of the preceding year.

Stone.

47. The receipts from royalty charged on stone quarried at Dulmera and Bidasar came to Rs. 1,797-13-9 while that of the previous year was Rs. 2,974-11-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 409-7-0 as against Rs. 546-2-3 in the previous year.

Jamsar Gypsum.

48. Royalty on gypsum is collected through this Department on its export by road, and a sum of Rs. 467-8-0 was realised as against Rs. 458-2-3 during the last year.

Multani Mitti.

49. Royalty recovered on Multani Mitti of Mudh was Rs. 9,570-2-3 as against Rs. 7,944-15-6 of the last year:

Miscellaneous (Rental of State Houses.)

50. The receipts recovered under this head amounted to Rs. 1,867-4-3 as against Rs. 1,735-14-0 of the preceding year.

Export of Cows.

51. The receipts under this head which are specially earmarked for the improvement of the breed of cattle amounted to Rs. 1,424 as against Rs. 9,191-2-0 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the embargo placed on the export of cows from the State.

Municipal Cess.

52. The aggregate collection of taxes for all municipalities recovered through this Department amounted to Rs. 68,410-10-3 on which Rs. 5,472-11-0 were retained as collection charges at 8%.

Excise.

53. As an anti-inflationary measure, the selling rates of opium, ganja, country spirit and methylated spirits were raised.

Country Spirit.

54. The contract for the manufacture and supply of country spirit for the year was renewed in favour of Messrs Ram Chandra Balabux of Sambhar.

55. The total receipts from sale of country spirit, including licence fee for spirits, fines and penalties, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,20,434-6-6 as against Rs. 3,47,202-8-3 in the last year showing an increase of Rs. 2,73,231-14-3. The receipts from

the contracts of sale of methylated spirit were Rs. 327-3-0 or an increase of Rs. 171-15-0 as compared with that of 1942-43.

Hemp drugs.

56. On account of the allotment of Ganja being made by the Bengal Excise Department on a very reduced scale, Jamnagri Ganja was introduced. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,22,684-0-3 as against Rs. 1,06,036-13-6 in 1942-43. The increase was mainly due to higher prices charged for hemp-drugs.

Opium.

57. The net profits for the year came to Rs. 7,91,340-8-3 plus Rs. 4,07,645-8-9 for licence fees or a total of Rs. 11,98,986-1-0 as against Rs. 6,63,448-13-6 of the preceding year.

Expenditure.

58. The total expenditure under all heads in the Excise Department stood at Rs. 6,82,613-9-6 as against Rs. 3,70,236-14-11 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to increase in the purchase price of opium and other excisable drugs.

Government Press.

General.

59. It is a well equipped Press and executes the entire printing work of the State including that of the Bikaner State Railway. The machinery is run by electric power. It also undertakes semi-official and private printing work as time and circumstances permit. The work in the Press has increased considerably owing to the War and with the creation of several new Departments, but it was carried on satisfactorily and efficiently.

60. The Press and the Stationery Depot remained in the portfolio of the General Secretary, during the year under report. Pt. Sri Ram continued to be the Superintendent of the Government Press and the Controller of Stationery throughout the year.

Establishment.

61. The total strength of the Press establishment and the Stationery Depot together with ministerial staff during the year under report was 110.

Stamp Printing.

62. The total number of Stamp papers of various denominations printed in the Press during the year under report came to 3,55,000 as compared to 9,44,268 in the preceding year.

Bikaner Rajpatra.

63. The number of copies of the Rajpatra printed was 696 as against 560 in the preceding year. Out of this 184 copies were supplied to various Government Departments and to other Indian States as complimentary copies. The receipts from subscription and publication of court notices, etc., amounted to Rs. 9,711-14-0 as against Rs. 6,655-7-0 in the previous year. The cost of production of the Rajpatra amounted to Rs. 9,731-10-0.

Plant and Machinery.

64. Material worth Rs. 6,400-11-0 was purchased during the year. The total value of the old plant and machinery (less depreciation) including the material purchased during the year was Rs. 99,077-4-0.

Expenditure and Receipts.

65. The expenditure on pay and allowances, electric power, contingencies, material, type, etc., amounted to Rs. 50,490-8-9 as compared with Rs. 41,852-8-6 in the preceding year. "Establishment" alone cost Rs. 38,323-5-0 against Rs. 37,826-2-0 in the preceding year. The total cost of printing paper and binding material purchased from the Stationery Depot amounted to Rs. 94,334-1-0. Thus the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,824-9-9. Out of this a sum of Rs. 6,400-11-0 was accounted for under head "Tools and Plants", thus the recurring expenditure amounted to

Rs. 1,38,432-14-9. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 2,04,681-3-0 as compared with Rs. 1,86,888-13-0 in the previous year. The net profit amounted to Rs. 59,856-9-3.

Stationery Depot.

66. The year under report opened with a balance of the stationery and paper valued at Rs. 2,51,699-4-0, inclusive of customs duty, etc., to which new stock worth Rs. 57,802-4-10 was added, making the total stock worth Rs. 3,09,501-8-0. The undermentioned supplies were made during the year:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Government Offices ...	57,991	10	0
Government Press ...	94,334	1	0
Private individuals ...	553	14	0
Total ...	1,52,879	9	0

CHAPTER VI.

Protection.**Legislation.***Legislative Assembly Session.*

1. During the year 1943-44 only one Session of the Legislative Assembly was held on the 28th and 30th October 1944.

2. It was a Budget session and the business included 19 Resolutions, 101 Interpellations, 6 Government Bills and one non-official Bill. The Report of the Select Committee on the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 1943 was also presented.

3. The Finance Minister while presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1944-45, enumerated the various schemes formulated by the Government in respect of the Beneficent and Development Departments which had been decided to be put into operation in the ensuing year. The Budget was discussed and highly spoken of by the non-official Members.

Resolutions.

4. Of the 19 Resolutions moved in the Assembly, two were loyalty resolutions on the safe return of His Highness the Maharaja and Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur from the Middle East War Front and on the Weddings of Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur and Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur. Among other Resolutions may be mentioned the following relating to :—

- (1) Stopping the practice of Gabba, which was accepted on behalf of the Government.
- (2) Granting monetary assistance to the Municipal Board, Bikaner, which was withdrawn by the mover when it was pointed out that a Committee had been appointed to go into the whole question.

- (3) Permitting Bhinasar and Gangashahr Municipal Boards jointly with the Bikaner Municipal Board to elect one more member to the Assembly. It was withdrawn by the mover as it was explained that the question would be sympathetically considered in connection with the revision of the Edict.
- (4) To extend the provisions of the Court of Wards Act to all subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. It was withdrawn by the mover when it was pointed out that such provision already existed in the Act.
- (5) Exempting the approver from punishment in cases of bribery and corruption. The Resolution was opposed and so it was withdrawn by the mover.
- (6) Introducing Tenancy and Revenue Laws in the State. This was already under active consideration of the Government.
- (7) Applying Pre-emption Law to culturable and residential lands in the State. The Resolution on being put to vote was lost.
- (8) Placing restrictions on non-agriculturists acquiring lands of agriculturists. The Resolution also, on being put to vote, was lost.

Bills.

5. The following Bills were introduced in the Assembly:—

Government Bills

- (1) Land Revenue Bill, 1944.
- (2) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1944.
- (3) Workmen's Compensation Bill, 1944.
- (4) Limitation Act (Amendment) Bill, 1944.
- (5) Railway Bill, 1944.
- (6) Registration Act (Amendment) Bill, 1944.

Private Bills.

- (7) Osar Prevention Bill, 1944.

6. The Report of the Select Committee on the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 1943, was presented before the House. The Bill was passed by the House and received His Highness the Maharaja's assent.

7. Of the above seven Bills, three Bills (Land Revenue Bill, Workmen's Compensation Bill, and the Osar Prevention Bill) were referred to Select Committees. The remaining four Bills were passed by the House and received His Highness the Maharaja's assent.

Emergency Legislation in connection with the war.

8. As a matter of co-operation with the Central Government towards the successful prosecution of the war, various important orders and amendments thereto issued under the Defence of India Rules by the Government of India in connection with the war, were adopted or promulgated in the State with necessary modifications. The following are some such orders :—

1. Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order 1943.
2. Asiatic British Evacuees (Census) Order 1943.
3. Control of retail prices of boxes or booklets of Matches.
4. Essential Drugs (Census) Order 1941.
5. Drugs Control Order 1943.
6. Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order 1944.
7. Cotton Cloth and Yarn Dealers Licensing Order 1944.
8. Alluminium Control Order 1944.
9. Sulphate of Alumina Control Order 1944.
10. Sisal and Aloe Fibre Products Control Order 1944.
11. Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order 1944.
12. Gur Control Order 1944.
13. Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Order 1944.
14. Motor Vehicles (Kerosene Prohibition) Order 1944.
15. The Oil-seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order 1944.

16. Vegetable Oils and Oil Cakes (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order 1944.
17. Imported Engineering Stores Order 1944.
18. Tyre Rationing Order 1944.
19. Civil Motor Transport Vehicles Control Order 1944.
20. Unlawful possession of Military Stores.
21. Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Contracts) Ordinance No. II of 1944.
22. Enemy Agents Ordinance No. I of 1943.
23. Subversive Activities Ordinance No. XXXIV of 1943.
24. Spices (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order 1944.
25. Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control Order 1943.
26. Prevention of unauthorised Booking on the Bikaner State Railway 1944.
27. Hides Movement (by rail) Control Order 1944.
28. Paper Control Economy Order 1944 and the Paper Control (Distribution) Order 1944.
29. Rationing Preparatory Measures Order 1944.
30. Rationing Inquiry Order 1944.
31. Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order 1944.
32. Footwear Control Order 1944.
33. Prohibition of selling hollow ware scrip aluminium at a price exceeding Rs 1/12/- per lb.
34. Used Motor Vehicles Control Order 1944.
35. Prohibiting sub-letting in full or in part a house, shop or other premises without permission of owners.

Justice.

General.

9. Mr. S. N. Mushran, M.A., Bar-at-Law, continued to be the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature throughout the year under report, while Justice Sher Singhji,

M.A., LL.B. and Justice Rizavi Syed Mushir-ul-Hasanji, B.Sc., LL.B., continued to be the 1st and the second Puisne Judges respectively.

Courts.

10. There was no change in the number of either the Civil or the Criminal Courts during the year. There were 23 Civil and 41 Criminal Courts.

Criminal Courts.

11. At the commencement of the year 1266 cases were pending from the last year. The total number of cases brought to trial during the year was 4,659 against 4,733 in the preceding year. The Courts disposed of 4,763 cases, leaving a balance of 1,162 at the end of the year. The total number of persons dealt with was 10,388 including 2,003 persons awaiting trial at the close of the preceding year. Cases against 8,549 persons were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 82·28 against 77·49 in the preceding year.

12. The percentage of convictions in the various Courts was as follows :—

Courts			No. disposed of	No. of convictions	Percentage
High Court	...	...	66	45	68'18
District Magistrates' Courts	...	...	280	26	9'28
District Judges' Courts	...	...	132	46	34'84
City Magistrate's Court, Sadar	...	...	512	184	35'93
Munsiffs' Courts	...	...	4,624	954	20'63
Tehsildars' Courts	...	...	2,708	109	4'02
Honorary Magistrate's Court, at Sadar	...	...	227	2	'88

Sessions Court.

13. The High Court as the Court of Sessions dealt with 39 cases involving 71 persons, as against 30 cases involving 64 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 34 cases involving 66 persons were disposed of, leaving 5 cases involving 5 persons pending at the close of the year. The average duration of the

cases was 63 days as against 65 days in the last year. Out of 66 persons 45 (68·18%) were convicted and 14 (21·12%) were acquitted.

14. The details of 34 cases disposed of by the Sessions Court are given below:—

	1943-44.		1942-43.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
<u>Offences against persons—</u>				
(a) Affecting life ...	11	22	14	36
(b) Kidnapping ...	1	1	1	1
(c) Attempt to murder ...	8	17	1	1
(d) Causing simple and grievous hurt	10	21	1	1
<u>Offences against property—</u>				
(e) Theft and receiving stolen property	3	3	1	1
(f) Robbery and dacoity ...	1	2	2	2
Total ...	34	66	20	42

15. The percentage of disposal came to 87·17 against 66·66 in the preceding year. One person was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court and his appeal was disallowed by the High Court Appellate side and the sentence was confirmed by the Judicial Committee.

Assessors.

16. The system of trial with the aid of assessors worked satisfactorily during the year under report.

Criminal Appellate Work.

17. At the commencement of the year 43 appeals and applications for revision were pending from the previous year. The number of appeals and applications for revision instituted during the year was 598, as against 457 in the previous year. Out of this total of 641 cases, 573 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 68 involving 145 persons. The total number of persons involved was 1,106 including 68 persons whose applications were pending from the preceding year. Sentences were confirmed in the case of 334 persons, and

reversed in 166 cases. In the case of remaining persons either further enquiries were ordered or the appeals were kept pending.

Criminal Appellate work of the Judicial Committee.

18. During the year under report 42 criminal appeals from the orders of the High Court were disposed of by the Judicial Committee. Out of these, 38 (90·48%) were disallowed, 2 (4·76%) were partially accepted and 2 (4·76%) were allowed.

Criminal Appellate work of the High Court.

19. The High Court as a Court of Appeal had to deal with 490 appeals and applications for revision including 34 appeals and applications for revision pending from the preceding year. Of these, 432 appeals and applications were disposed of, leaving 58 cases pending at the end of the year.

20. The following table gives the number of Original and Appellate cases instituted and disposed of by the various Criminal Courts of the State during the year under report :—

Kinds of cases	Cases to be disposed of			Cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year *
	Pending from the last year	Instituted during the year	Total		
Appellate .	43	598	641	573	68
Original .	1,266	4,659	5,925	4,763	1,162

Civil Courts.

21. The High Court on its original side entertains suits above the pecuniary value of Rs. 10,000. The District Judges entertain suits of the valuation of between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000, the Munsiffs upto Rs. 2,000 and some of the Tehsildars, upto Rs. 200.

Original Work in Civil Courts.

22. At the commencement of the year 1,687 suits were pending from the preceding year. The number of suits insti-

tuted during the year was 3,488 out of which 26 were in the High Court, 191 in the District Judges' Courts, 2,952 in the Munsiffs' Courts and 319 in the Tehsildars' Courts.

23. The Courts dealt with 5,175 suits in all. Out of these 3,657 (69·35%) suits of the valuation of Rs. 13,15,088-10-0 were disposed of during the year, leaving 1,518 suits pending at the close of the year.

Appellate Work in Civil Courts.

24. Out of 680 appeals and applications for revision and review dealt with during the year, 522 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 158. The percentage of disposal came to 76·76 as against 79·43 in the preceding year.

25. Decisions of Lower Courts were confirmed in 304 (58·23%), reversed in 103 (19·73%) and amended in 58 (11·11%) appeals. Out of the remaining appeals 21 were remanded and 36 were either compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Civil Appellate work in the Judicial Committee.

26. During the year under report 18 appeals were disposed of in the Judicial Committee from the decrees or orders of the High Court, out of which 12 (66·66%) were disallowed, 2 (11·12%) partially allowed and the remaining 4 (22·22%) were allowed.

Civil Appellate Work in High Court.

27. Out of 262 appeals and applications for revision and review dealt with by the High Court, as against 232 in the preceding year, 185 (67·68%) appeals and applications were disposed of, as against 202 (87·02%) in the preceding year.

28. The High Court confirmed the decisions of the Lower Courts in 126 (68·1%) cases, reversed in 31 (16·75%) and amended in 12 cases. The remaining cases were either compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Execution of Decrees.

29. There were 4,264 applications for the execution of decrees of the valuation of Rs. 31,19,145 to be dealt with by all

Civil Courts. Of these, 3,066 applications of the valuation of Rs. 19,41,974-14-10 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,198 of the valuation of Rs. 11,77,170-1-2. The amount realised in satisfaction of decrees was Rs. 6,27,245-11-0 as against Rs. 6,13,883-10-3 in the preceeding year.

Revenue work.

30. The following table shows the work of the various Revenue Courts in the Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions during the year under report:—

		<i>Sadar.</i>	<i>Ganganagar.</i>
Pending from the previous year	...	6,682	5,508
Instituted during the year	...	8,645	13,710
Total	...	15,327	19,218
Disposed of during the year...	...	9,787	13,109
Pending at the end of the year	...	5,540	6,109

Lawyers and Petition-writers.

31. There were 113 lawyers practising in various Courts throughout the State, as against 108 during the year 1942-43. The Judicial Department has seen to it that there are enough petition writers at the headquarters of each District or Tehsil to assist the litigants who do not or cannot engage lawyers in miscellaneous proceedings. These petition writers are licensed and are in addition to those who write applications relating to extra-judicial matters.

Extradition.

32. The relations of the Bikaner State with the British Government and the Indian States in connection with the extradition of criminals continued to be cordial.

33. 117 persons were pending extradition at the close of the last year, while *prima facie* evidence was forwarded in respect of 136 persons in the year 1943-44, making a total of 253 accused. During the year under review 97 persons were received in the State. Cases against 7 persons were dropped

as the prima facie evidence in those cases was found to be insufficient; and cases of 149 persons remained pending.

34. Similarly, 17 persons were pending extradition from this State to foreign territories during the previous year and 81 were added during the year, making a total of 98, out of which 40 persons were duly sent, while cases against 18 persons were withdrawn and 40 remained pending at the end of the year.

General.

Police.

35. Rai Bahadur Lala Diwan Chand continued to be the Officiating Inspector-General of Police.

Tours and Inspections.

36. The various Officers of the Police Department at Sadar and in the Districts made regular tours and inspections and also supervised many cases on the spot.

Police Force.

37. The total strength of the Police Force, including Officers, was 2,371 as against 2,353 in the previous year. The Force consisted of the Inspector-General of Police, one Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 4 Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent, one Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent, 26 Inspectors, 113 Sub-Inspectors, 304 Head Constables, 140 Literate Constables, 469 Mounted Constables and cycle sowars, 1,195 Foot constables, 60 Trackers, 31 Office Establishment and 25 Lower establishment.

Police Stations and out-posts.

38. The number of Police Stations and out-posts was 62 and 19 respectively, besides the Police Lines at the Capital and at Ganganagar.

Distribution of Police Force.

39. The Police is divided into 7 Police Districts for purposes of administration, viz., City, Sadar, Suratgarh, Ganganagar, Rajgarh, Sujangarh and the Railway. Each district (except Sujangarh and Railway) is under a Superintendent of Police who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in his charge. Under them are Inspectors who supervise and inspect the work of the Police Stations and Police Posts in their respective circles.

40. In each Police Station there are usually one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and one literate Constable, in addition to Sowars, Constables and a Khoji. In the Ganganagar District where crime is large two Head Constables have been posted at each Police Stations. At each Police Post there are one Head Constable and one literate Constable besides Sowars, Constables and a Khoji. Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables carry on the investigation and do the writing work, while literate Constables always remain at the Police Station to carry on the office work.

Ratio of Police Force to population and area.

41. The area of the whole State is 23,317 square miles and the population is 12,92,938. Therefore, the ratio of the Force to population is 1 to 545 and to area 1 to 9'8 square miles.

Expenditure.

42. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Police Force (including Police for Railway) amounted to Rs. 5,74,734-2-6 as against Rs. 5,60,522-10-6 in the previous year.

Receipts.

43. The total receipts of the Department including those from Cattle Pounds, fees for plying taxis, registration fee of motor vehicles, wheel-tax, etc. amounted to Rs 78,665 as against Rs. 72,405-3-10 in the previous year.

Dacoities.

44. Three cases of dacoity were reported during the year. Of these one was found to be false, one was convicted and one remained under investigation at the end of the year under review. There was no organised gang of dacoits in the State.

Military help to the Police.

45. During the year 150 military rank and file and 8 Officers of Military were deputed to assist the police at Headquarters for regulating Moharrum arrangements and 63 Military rank and file were also detailed to assist the Police on the Chharandi day.

Cognizable cases.

46. The number of cognizable cases districtwise during the year under report is shown below:—

District			1913-14			1942-43		
			Cases reported	Cases cancelled	True cases	Cases reported	Cases cancelled	True cases
City ...	...	...	358	57	301	384	64	320
Bikaner (Sadar) ...	...	...	120	26	94	190	34	156
Sujargarh ...	...	...	287	52	235	290	32	258
Rajgarh ...	...	...	378	62	316	396	81	315
Suratgarh ...	...	...	418	76	342	262	40	222
Ganganagar ...	...	...	471	123	348	445	98	347
Railway ...	...	...	95	16	79	92	12	80
Total ...	...	...	2,127	412	1,715	2,059	361	1,698

Non-cognizable cases.

47. No such case was pending at the beginning of the year and none was received for investigation during the year.

Property Stolen and recovered.

48. The statement below shows the amount of property stolen and recovered :—

District	Property stolen	Property recovered	Percentage of recovery
City	55,302 0 0	21,141 13 3	38·2
Bikaner (Sadar)	17,447 12 3	9,236 1 3	52·8
Sujangarh	33,507 9 0	11,472 4 0	40·1
Rajgarh	39,096 0 9	16,225 12 3	41·5
Suratgarh	33,786 4 0	21,273 11 0	63·9
Ganganagar	46,695 13 0	19,534 8 3	42·04
Railway	11,394 6 3	853 11 6	7·5
Total	2,36,729 13 3	99,738 13 6	42·5

Number of persons accused, arrested and convicted.

49. In all 1,992 persons were arrested in the year under report, out of which 1,644 were sent up for trial. Out of these, 492 (29·9%) were convicted, 530 were acquitted, 610 remained under trial, 283 under investigation, 64 were discharged under section 169 Cr. P. C. and 12 persons died during trial and one died during investigation.

Deputation of Police Sowars for Patrolling Duty.

50. Patrolling and Nakabandi were, as usual, carried out regularly throughout the year. An additional Force consisting of 6 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Head Constables, 49 Mounted Constables and 24 Foot Constables was deputed for patrolling the borders mainly with a view to check smuggling of grain and cattle, while three Inspectors supervised these operations.

Bad Characters.

51. There were 269 persons of bad character under Police surveillance at the end of the last year, and 137 more were added during the year under review, making a total of 406. 64 persons were removed from the register, 3 died, 13 transferred to foreign places and 107 remained at large.

Criminal Tribes.

52. 113 members of Criminal Tribes were on the register at the end of the previous year and 46 persons were added during the year, making a total of 159. Eleven persons were struck off the register during the year, six died, one was transferred and 25 absconded, leaving 116 including 17 members serving their term of imprisonment in Jail at the end of the year.

Deputation of State Police in Fairs, etc.

53. 69 religious and other fairs were held during the year under review in different parts of the State, the more important being those at Sri Kolayatji and Mukam Fair in the Bikaner District Gogameri Fair in the Rajgarh District and the Cattle Fair at Ganganagar. All these fairs were well-policed and arrangements regulated on usual lines.

Police Training School.

54. 47 cadets were trained during the year and were usefully employed on writing duties in different Thanas of the State.

Finger Print and Search Slips.

55. During the year under review Finger Print Slips of 232 convicts and 181 Search Slips of accused were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer, and other Bureaux concerned. Foreign Bureaux traced 68 accused while the Finger Print Supervisor of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police also traced previous convictions of 49 local accused.

Cattle Pounds.

56. The total number of Cattle Pounds including those in the Police Stations and Chowkies was 92.

57. At the close of the previous year there were 154 cattle, in the pounds while 62,833 cattle were impounded during the year under report, making a total of 62,987. Out of these 60,258 were released 2,148 sold by action, 23 died and 558 remained impounded at the end of the year.

58. The total income from Cattle Pounds in the year under report was Rs. 56,647-0-0 (Rs. 23,306-0-0) as Cattle Pound fees and Rs. 33,341-0-0 as sale proceeds and feeding charges).

State Railway Police.

General.

59. The Police for the State Railway continued to be under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police.

Strength

60. The total number of Officers and men attached to the Railway Police was the same as in the previous year, viz. 75.

Length of the Railway Line.

61. The total length of the Railway Line in the State territory was 883.05 miles. Thus a length of 11.77 miles on average falls under the supervision of each Policeman.

Conizable Cases.

62. 95 cases were registered, out of which 47 remained untraced. In the remaining 48 cases 52 persons were involved, out of whom 43 were arrested. Out of these 37 persons were challaned, out of whom 21 accused were convicted, 6 discharged or acquitted, 10 remained under trial in the courts and six remained under investigation.

Property stolen and recovered.

63. Property valued at Rs. 11,394-6-3 was reported to be stolen, out of which property worth Rs. 853-11-6 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 7.5 % as against 70 % of the preceding year.

Jails.

General.

64. Pandit Radhakrishana Chaturvedi held charge of the office of Superintendent of Central Jail, Bikaner, from the commencement of the year under report to 31st May 1944, when on his transfer to the Customs Department, L. Labhu Ram was appointed to the post with effect from 1st June 1944. He held charge of the office till the end of September 1944,

when Thakur Jaswant Singhji of Bagsu from the Police Department was appointed as probationer Superintendent, Central Jail, Bikaner. Lala Labhu Ram was designated as Inspector of District and Sub-Jails in addition to the general supervision of the Central Jail, Bikaner, during the remaining part of the year. Thakur Jaswant Singhji of Bagsu remained under training.

65. The statement below gives the necessary information about the prisoners confined in the Central Jail, Bikaner, their average number and the average period of the accused under trial :—

the average period of the accused under-									
Number of Prisoners				Daily average		No. of prisoners remained at the end of the year	Average period of accused under trial	Total expenditure on Jail and prisoners	
Balance of the last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year			Rs.	A. P.
		Present year	Past year						
339	685	1,122	1,024	367.577	327.961	322	36.549	68,907	3 3

Health.

66. The general health of the :
year. There was

Health.

66. The general health of the prisoners was good during the year. There was no epidemic in the Jail. The daily average of the sick in the Jail hospital was 5.5 as against 6.77 in the previous year.

Deaths.

67. Out of 6 convicts who died during the year, one died in the Jail Hospital and five in the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Men.

Executions.

68. Only one convict was executed during the year.

Punishments.

69. There were 90 major and 259 minor punishments inflicted during the year under the Jail rules, against 62 major and 121 minor punishments in the previous year.

Discipline.

70. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory and discipline continued to be good.

Jail Manufactories.

71. The Jail industries yielded a gross profit of Rs. 24,889-9-9 against Rs. 24,649-1-10 in the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 239-14-11. The various industries such as manufacturing of carpets and durries, cloth weaving, etc., were continued during the year without any material change.

Buildings.

72. All the Jail buildings were kept in good repair and a T. B. Ward has been added to the Jail Hospital to isolate T. B. cases from the patients.

Gardening.

73. Vegetables worth Rs. 1,268-2-6 were produced in the Jail Garden and were, as usual, issued for the prisoners diet.

District Jails.

74. The working of the District Jails remained satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was generally good. Indigenous industries have been introduced in Ganganagar and other district Jails.

The State Army.**General.**

75. Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Bahadur, and Major-General Jaideo Singhji, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.I., continued to hold the appointments of the Army Minister and General Officer Commanding the State Army, respectively, during the year under report.

76. The General Officer Commanding, Bikaner State Army, proceeded on Active Service on the 19th September 1944 and returned to Bikaner on the 5th October 1944 after inspecting the Bikaner Bijay Battery on Active Service in the South East Asia Command.

Strength.

77. The actual strength of the State Army on the 31st

October 1944, as compared with the same date of the preceding year, was follows :—

Units.			1942-43.	1943-44.
Army Headquarters	...	...	...	8
Bijay Battery	...	...	...	8
Camel Battery	...	...	...	347
Dungar Lancers	...	...	...	65
Ganga Risala	...	...	...	330
Sadul Light Infantry	...	...	...	666
Motor Machine Gun Sections	...	...	...	847
2nd Infantry Battalion	...	...	...	94
3rd Infantry Battalion	...	...	...	650
Infantry Training Centre	...	...	...	349
Guard Battalion	...	...	...	707
Artillery Training Centre	...	...	...	337
Band	...	...	...	98
	...	...	...	28
Total			4,532	4,526

Recruitment.

78. The total number of recruits enlisted for completing the strength of the Bikaner State Army Units during the year under report was 544 as against 604 in the previous year.

Discipline.

79. The discipline of the State Forces continued to be very satisfactory during the year under review.

Individual Training.

80. The training of recruits for the Infantry Battalions, Ganga Risala, Sadul Light Infantry and the Motor Machine Gun Sections was carried out in the Training Centre and the Brigade Cadres of the Junior Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers for preparing Instructors for the various Units were held in the same Centre.

Weapon Training.

81. The Weapon Training was properly conducted and the services of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers duly

qualified at the various Classes of Instruction were fully availed of.

Signal Training.

82. The training of signallers, during the year under report, was satisfactory and the standard was well maintained. 51 signallers were produced for classification before the Military Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, and all of them were declared successful.

Army Classes of Instruction.

83. During the year under review 106 vacancies were allotted at the various Army Classes of Instruction to the State and were availed of by the Officers and other Ranks of the State Army Units. The results received from the Commandants of the Schools concerned were satisfactory. The vacancies availed of by the various Units of the State Army at different classes of courses are shown below :—

Physical Training School, Lucknow ...	...	...	3
Army Signal School, Poona ...	...	...	1
Small Arms School, Saugor ...	...	...	13
Machine Gun Course, Saugor ...	...	...	7
Veterinary School, Ambala ...	...	...	1
Field Engineering Course, Roorkee ...	...	...	1
Junior Leaders' Course, Jhansi ...	...	...	4
Signal Training Course, Jubbulpore ...	...	...	2
Snipers' Course, Saugor ...	...	...	1
Intelligence School, Karachi ...	...	...	3
Army Gas School, Deolali ...	...	...	5
State Forces Armourers' Course, Rawalpindi ...	...	...	2
Indian Army Regimental Clerks' Course, Pachmarhi ...	...	...	2
Refreshers' Training Team School, Jaipur ...	...	...	7
Driving and Maintenance School, Arangaon ...	...	...	1
Platoon Commanders' Course, Fyzabad ...	...	...	3
Rural Reconstruction Course, ...	...	...	1
Camouflage School, Kirkee ...	...	...	1
Fitter Gun Course, Kirkee ...	...	...	2
3' Motor Course, Saugor ..	...	...	1
Preliminary Signal Course, Bhopal ...	...	...	1

Physical Training Course, Kasauli	...	...	...	2
Cipher Course, Agra	...	...	...	2
Driver Mechanics' Course, Gujranwala	...	...	...	1
Roman Urdu Instructors' Training School, Panchmarhi	...	...	...	4
Small Arms School, Arangaon	...	...	...	1
Motor Mechanics' School, Rampur	...	...	...	1
I Preliminary Signalling Course, Alwar	...	...	...	1
Fire Fighting Course, Calcutta	...	...	...	1
Fitter and Electricians Course	...	...	...	5
Army Education Command Course, Jullundur	...	...	...	1
Farriers' Course	...	...	...	7
Training of I. S. F. Instructor Mechanics	...	...	...	1
Command Gymnasium P. P. T. Courses, Lucknow	...	...	...	1
Tactical School, Poona	...	...	...	2
No. 1 M. T. R. Jullundur (Clipping of animals)	...	...	...	1
Equitation Course, Guna	...	...	...	1
Other Arms Course, Saugor	...	...	...	1
Attachment to Indian Army	...	...	...	5
Armourers Course, Jubbulpore	...	...	...	3
Tailoring Course Depot, Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	1
Range Takers Course, Saugor	...	...	...	1
<i>Officers Training School.</i>	...	...	...	2

84. The following Officer Cadets of the various Units of the State Army received training at the undermentioned Schools during the year under report:—

(1) Three Officer Cadets, Govind Singh, Narain Singh and Jugal Singh of the various Units of the Bikaner State Army received training at the Officers' Training School, Bangalore.

(2) Indian States' Forces School, Indore.—
Two Officer Cadets, Nawal Singh and Amar Singh, of the Bikaner Training Centre were sent up for training at the Indore School.

Garrisoning of Posts.

85. Detachments from the Dungar Lancers and the 3rd Infantry Battalion continued to garrison various centres and important towns in the State.

Ceremonials.

86. In addition to the usual ceremonials and religious Tankras in which the Bikaner Army participated, the troops of the various Units took part in the road lining on the occasion of His Highness' return from Active Service on the 1st December 1943.

Movements of the State Units.

87. The Sadul Light Infantry continued to serve in the Middle East.

88. The Bijay Battery continued to serve with the Eastern Army throughout the year and played an important role in inflicting heavy casualties on the Japs on the Arakan Front.

89. The Ganga Risala served in Sind till the end of June 1944 when it was placed on special duty in connection with the Anti-Locust measures adopted in that part of the country and where it did excellent work in combating the locust menace to India.

Prisoners of War Camps in Bikaner.

90. Pending the raising of a regular Guard Battalion which was offered by His Highness the Maharaja for services with the Prisoners of War Camps in Bikaner, necessary Guards were furnished by the Defence Guards for duties at the Camps.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Works.

1. Kanwar Jaswant Singhji of Daudsar, B.A., was the Public Works Minister during the year under report.

Buildings and Roads.General.

2. Mr. R. H. T. Mackenzie, A. M. I. C. E., continued to be the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch.

3. Mr. R. S. Rustomji was appointed State Architect on the 1st November 1943 and Mr. R. K. Sardana as the City Improvement Engineer on the 19th February 1944. Mr. R. K. Sardana, however, reverted to the Irrigation Department on the 1st September 1944. Mr. A. P. Bhatnagar was appointed as Executive Officer and Secretary, City Improvement Committee, with effect from the 12th August 1944, and Mr. Keshva Nand Sharma was deputed as the City Improvement Engineer and Mr. C. B. L. Mathur as an Apprentice Engineer.

4. The total valuation of works done by the Department was Rs. 18,13,534 (out of which Defence works amounted to Rs. 5,78,410) as against Rs. 28,98,359 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 10,84,825 was in the main due to large Defence Works having been completed during the previous year. Out of this expenditure—

- (1) Rs. 10,08,616 were chargeable to the State Exchequer,
- (2) Rs. 29,246 were chargeable to Contributinal funds,
- and
- (3) Rs. 1,97,262 were chargeable to the Privy Purse.

5. The total supervision charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,655 as against Rs. 1,45,499 in the previous year. On the value of the works carried out by the Department during the year, the supervision charges worked out at 7·2 per cent against 5 per cent. in the previous year.

6. The details of expenditure chargeable to the State (excluding the cost of supervision) are as under :—

I t e m s					Original	Repairs	Total
1.	Civil Works including repairs to buildings	...			1,58,721	1,46,567	3,05,288
2.	Communications (Roads)	...	...	...	2,141	90,124	92,265
3.	Military Works	...	..	...	3,692	10,916	14,608
4.	Works of Public Utility	...	...	...	18,327	10,833	29,160
5.	Rest Houses	...	...	...	2,750	...	2,750
6.	Capital and Extraordinary—						
	(a) War Expenditure	...	...	...	11,133	...	11,133
	(b) Additions and alterations to Mahakma Khas	...			58,230	...	58,230
	(c) Mechanical Farming	...	...	...	91	...	91
	(d) Survey of the Capital	...	...	...	30,016	...	30,016
	(e) New Kotwali	...	...	...	1,58,492	...	1,58,492
	(f) Stock Exchange Building	...	...	...	89,348	...	89,348
7.	Ganga Sarowar Irrigation	...	...	...	1,656	...	1,656
8.	Ganga Jubilee Public Offices	...	...	...	8,665	...	8,665
9.	Anti-gas Plant	...	...	...	—1,901	...	—1,901
10.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	86,160	...	86,160
	Grand Total	...			6,27,521	2,58,440	8,85,961

Buildings.

7. Among the works carried out the following are worth mentioning:—

- (1) Extensive alterations to Bijay Bhawan (Rs. 1,53,750)
- (2) Certain works in Vallabh Gardens, Sheobari, started at the close of the year (Rs. 40,138).
- (3) Rebuilding the damaged portions of the Moat wall of the Fort (Rs. 21,535).
4. Additions and alterations to the Billiard Room Lakshmi Niwas, Lallgarh (Rs. 27,858).
- (5) Additions to Shiv Bilas Palace (Rs. 70,295).

- (6) Construction of a Cenotaph of His late Highness at Devikund (Rs. 47,131). This was in progress at the end of the year.
- (7) Further alterations to Mahkma Khas (Rs. 58,230).
- (8) Quarters for the State Orchestra (Rs. 67,053).
- (9) Construction of a New City Kotwali (Rs. 1,58,492).
This was nearing completion at the close of the year.
- (10) Construction of two new B. Type Officers' Bungalows (Rs. 51,831) and one bungalow for the Superintendent, Motor Garage (Rs. 18,924).
- (11) Additions to the Prisoners of War Camp (Rs. 1,48,046).

Roads.

8. Due to the restricted supply of Tar and Bitumen on account of war conditions no big road project was undertaken during this year also, except the usual maintenance and renewal of surfaced, unsurfaced and fair weather roads at an approximate cost of Rs. 90,125.

Bunds, Channels, Tanks, Wells, Drainage, etc.

9. The following works were undertaken, besides minor works:—

- (1) Construction of new Ginani at Sujangarh (Rs. 35,259).
It was nearing completion at the close of the year.
- (2) Raising causeways inside the Mudh Bund (Rs. 946) and of Amravati Nadi (Rs. 1,448.)
- (3) Construction of a Western Intercepting Sewer at an estimated cost of Rs. 33,992.
- (4) Sinking of wells departmentally, for which a sum of Rs. 25,000 was entrusted to various Revenue Officers.

City Survey.

10. The following work was done,—

- (1) Plane tabling and levelling — 90% complete.

- (2) House Survey inside the City - 25% complete.
- (3) Plotting of house survey inside the City - 15% complete.
- (4) Reducing from 32" scale to 192" scale - 50% complete.
- (5) Tracing of standard sheets - 20% complete.

Well-Borings.

11. The data for undertaking experiments were being collected in connection with surface water level in different parts of the State so as to commence operations as soon as war conditions permit.

Town Planning at the Capital.

12. The City Improvement Committee continued to function and the scheme of Sadulganj was finally approved as a model residential area. Out of the total number of 427 plots chalked out in Sadulganj, 261 plots costing Rs. 5,00,000 approximately were sold out during the year.

Electrical and Mechanical Department.

General.

13. Mr. C. Padmanabhan continued to be the Electrical and Mechanical Engineer during the year under review. Mr. Kanti Chandra Satsangi, B. Sc. (Eng.), was appointed Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Engineer on the 12th November 1943.

14. The year under review presented great difficulties to the Department on account of increase in the price of coal by as much as 50% and a general rise in the price of all commodities and nearly double the rate for labour.

Central Powerhouse Workshop.

15. The Workshop continued to be a valuable asset to the Department. New works like the manufacture of Tube-well strainers, lifts and pumps etc. were all successfully tackled in addition to all the repairs and maintenance works. A new turbine of 3000 K. W. capacity was secured for installation in

the Power Station which will not only increase the output of the station but also improve its economy. A sum of Rs. 2,26,041 was spent in wages on labour.

16. The complete change of insulators and the provision of earthwire on Gajner Line were two important works carried out during the year.

Receipts.

17. The receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 11,04,834 showing an increase of Rs. 1,16,942 over the figures of the previous year.

Supply of light and Power.

18. Additional Sub-Stations were installed at Goga Gate and Jassusar Gate and at other spots. The distribution was improved from 230, 3 phase, to the standard 400-230, 3 phase, resulting in greater efficiency. In spite of great difficulties in obtaining wiring material, 423 new connections were given.

Soda Factory, Ice Factory and Telephones.

19. The Soda Factory, Ice Factory and Telephone Sections worked satisfactorily throughout the year in spite of very difficult conditions. The income from the Ice Factory was Rs. 24,731, compared to Rs. 16,648 in the previous year.

Water Works.

20. Free water was supplied to the public at the mouth of the wells, which resulted in considerably increased demand for water. This, however, was satisfactorily met with, though delays and shortages on some occasions could not completely be avoided. Five more wells were taken into use in this connection, involving great rush of work and tiding over of the difficulties of supply of pipes, and motors, etc.

Ganganagar Power House.

21. The Power House at Ganganagar made steady progress. 82 new connections were given during the year under review. An income of Rs. 24,251 was realised as compared to Rs. 6,795 in the previous year.

Gardens.

22. Mr. K. L. Mehta continued to be the Superintendent of Gardens.

23. The total expenditure on State Gardens, including establishment charges, amounted to Rs. 2,32,148 for State Gardens and Rs. 56,111 for Privy Purse Gardens.

24. Income from the sale of vegetables, flowers, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,135 from the State Gardens, and Rs. 2,704 from the Privy Purse Gardens. Income realised from the Sullage Farm, by sale of vegetables and fodder came to Rs. 3,154 as against Rs. 2,713 in the previous year.

Bikaner State Railway.

General.

25. Mr. Frank D'Souza, C.I.E., continued to be General Manager, Bikaner State Railway.

26. The following changes took place:—

- (1) Mr. J. N. Gupta who was appointed as Chief Mechanical Engineer on one year's probation with effect from the 1st October 1943 was confirmed.
- (2) Mr. Mahesh Prasad, Assistant Engineer, resigned from the 7th February 1944.
- (3) K. Man Singh, Traffic Inspector, was appointed Assistant Traffic Manager on probation, with effect from the 20th March 1944.
- (4) Mr. G. T. Sampat was appointed as Assistant Engineer from the 3rd April 1944 vice Mr. Rodriguez who died on the 2nd October 1943.
- (5) Mr. Brahma Singh was appointed as Assistant Engineer from the 9th June 1944 vice Mr. Mahesh Prasad.
- (6) K. Pirthvi Singh was appointed as a Probationary Assistant Controller of Stores with effect from the 9th September 1944.

7. Mr. S. H. Sadarangani, Assistant Engineer, was promoted to the post of Executive Engineer from the 6th October 1944.

Changes in designations.

27. The designations of the Heads of Departments and other officers of the Railway were changed as under from the 1st August 1944:—

Old Designation.

Manager.
Engineer-in-Chief.
Loco and Carriage Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent.
Auditor of Accounts.
Asstt. Works Manager.
Asstt. Traffic Superintendents.
P. A. to Auditor.

Revised Designation.

General Manager.
Chief Engineer.
Chief Mechanical Engineer.
Traffic Manager.
Chief Auditor.
Asstt. Mechanical Engineer.
Asstt. Traffic Managers.
Asstt. Auditor.

Income and Expenditure.

28. The following statement gives the necessary information about the mileage, capital expenditure, earnings and working expenses of the Railway during the year:—

Particulars	1943-44	1942-43
(1) Total number of miles open ...	893'05	883'05
(2) Total Capital outlay including suspense on open line—	Rs.	Rs.
From the beginning of operations to end of the year—	4,27,28,870	4,28,41,962
(3) Gross earnings	79,81,911	71,76,314
(4) Working expenses ...	32,76,135	34,30,981
(5) Net earnings	47,05,776	37,45,333
(6) Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	41'04	47'81
(7) Percentage of net earnings on the Capital Outlay on open line, including suspense ...	11'01	8'74

29. The increase in coaching earnings was due to the enhanced movement of Military personnel and an appreciable increase in parcels traffic, restrictions having been imposed on the movements of goods traffic. The earnings under this head rose from Rs. 40,92,735, in the previous year to Rs. 46,98,084 during the year under review. The goods earnings increased from Rs. 29,93,093 last year to Rs. 31,09,198 during 1943-44 due to the increased booking of wheat in local traffic and that of gram, gram dal and other grains in foreign outward traffic.

Capital Works.

30. Among the Capital Works undertaken during the year under report, were the following:—

- (1) Ballasting of Anupgarh Branch (Rs. 23,280).
- (2) Extension of Goods Shed at Bikaner (Rs. 6,385).
- (3) Construction of a new well at Ratangarh (Rs. 6,555).
- (4) Pucca drain for waste water at Hanumangarh Junction (Rs. 2,068).
- (5) Pucca Flooring for bridge No. 2 at mile 1/6 between Hanumangarh Junction and Hanumangarh Fort (Rs. 3,319).
- (6) Level crossing gate south of Bikaner yard (Rs. 10,039).
- (7) Water supply arrangements at Bikaner (Rs. 3,266).
- (8) Providing home signals at Loharu (Rs. 12,697).
- (9) Additions and alterations to Headquarters Office (Rs. 2,541).
- (10) Steel racks in General Stores (Rs. 1,136).
- (11) Building of 12 Bogie 3rd Class carriages (Rs. 88,626).
- (12) Re-building two 2nd class carriages (Rs. 9,743).
- (13) Re-building one composite first and second class carriage (Rs. 5,289).

Rolling Stock.

31. The stock owned by the Railway was as under:—

	1943-44.	1942-43.
Locomotives ...	55	55
Passenger carriages including 3 State saloons.	135	140
Other coaching vehicles ...	55	59
Goods stock ...	1,258	1,267

Stores.

32. The value of materials and stores obtained during the year aggregated to Rs. 4,86,616 as against Rs. 8,29,848 in the previous year. This falling off was due to:—

- (1) several indents placed on the Supply Department (Government of India) and the Controller of Imported Railway Stores not having been complied with.
- (2) debits for certain materials purchased and paid for by the Indian Stores Department on behalf of the Bikaner State Railway not being raised during the year.
- (3) some of the stores having been obtained from the Government of India stockists at controlled rates.

Passenger and train services.

33. On account of the expansion of business due to conditions created by the War, and the restricted train services, passenger trains continued to be filled to capacity and overcrowding was unavoidable. The position in regard to coal supplies did not improve during the year under review, and passenger services, therefore, continued to be what they were during the previous year. The following train-mile figures illustrate the position:—

Year.	Passenger.	Mixed.
1940-41	1,25,026	9,98,199
1941-42	1,46,410	9,46,386
1942-43	4,060	6,74,954
1943-44	5,898	6,73,499

34. The number of passenger and mixed trains reaching destination to time rose from 37% during 1942-43 to 57% in 1943-44 as against 21% during 1940-41 and 37% during 1939-40. Most of the late running was due to the reduction in the number of goods trains run, necessitating increased goods loads on mixed trains involving more shunting at road-side stations.

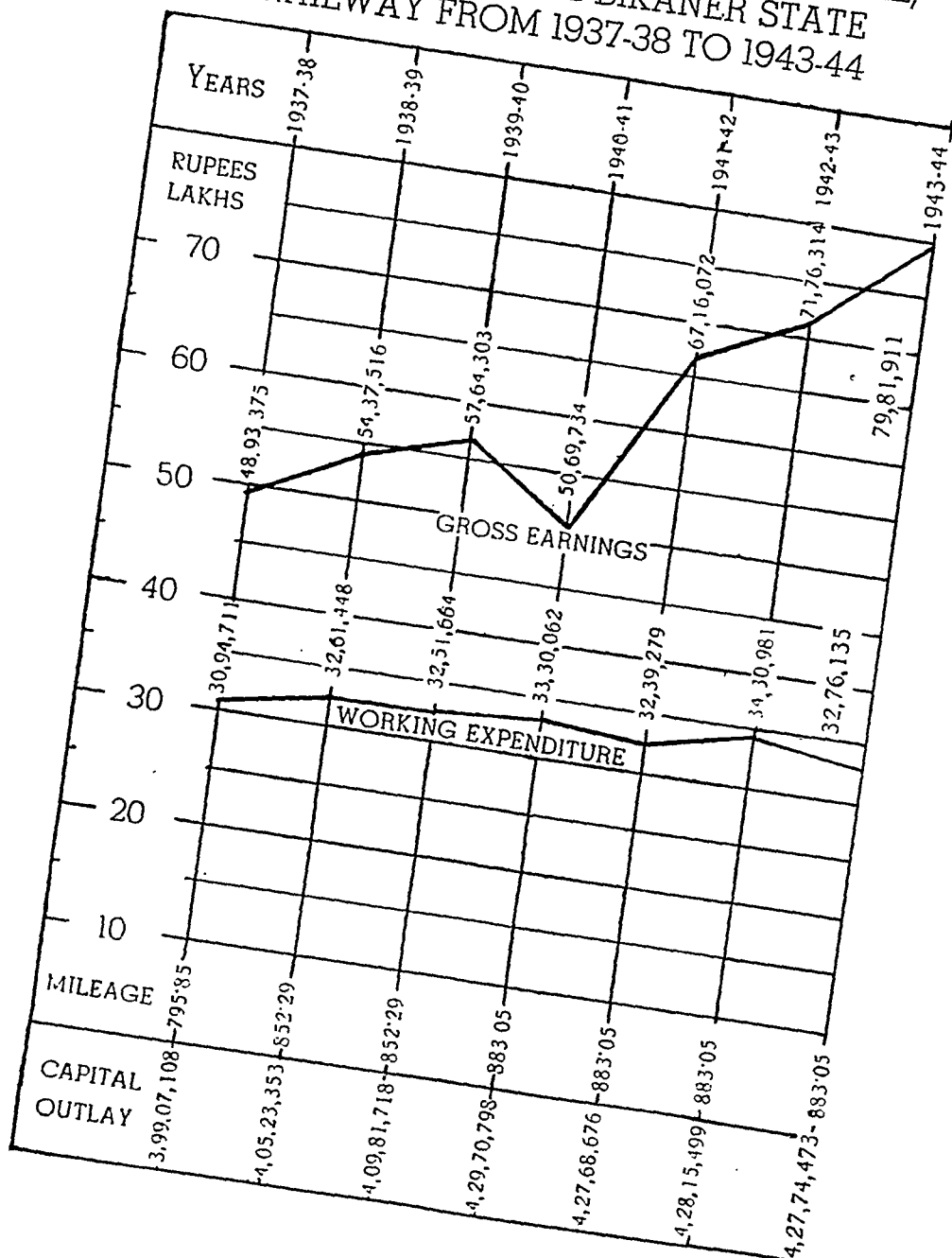
Ticketless travel.

35. The number of passengers travelling without a proper ticket rose from 22,052 in 1942-43 to 24,064 during the year under review. The amounts due from them aggregated to Rs. 49,769 as against Rs. 45,741 in 1942-43. In 24,009 cases the amount due, viz. Rs. 49,376, was recovered. In other cases, excluding mendicants turned out of trains, action was taken under Section 113 of the Indian Railways Act: the fares due amounting to Rs. 140 being realised in 55 cases. The expenditure incurred on the ticket checking staff approximated to Rs. 7,924 as against Rs. 8,306 in 1942-43.

Goods traffic.

36. Due to the prohibitions imposed by various Governments on the export of food-grains and other commodities and restrictions on movements notified by other railways for operational reasons, traffic from the railway via Bhatinda and via Rewari did not move to the extent that might have been anticipated. The total quantity of goods carried was 4,94,957 tons against 4,96,472 tons in 1942-43 and 5,74,147 tons in 1941-42: the corresponding ton-mile figures in these years being 5,65,68,140, 5,19,87,027 and 6,33,45,233 respectively. The increase in ton-miles, as compared with the previous year, approximated to 19 per cent. There was a reduction of 33 per cent in goods train mileage: the figures being 42,967 in the year under review as against 64,083 in 1942-43. Wagon mile figures increased by 4 per cent, being 1,08,86,000 in 1942-43 and 1,13,74,848 in 1943-44.

GRAPH SHOWING MILEAGE, CAPITAL
OUTLAY, EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE,
RELATING TO THE BIKANER STATE
RAILWAY FROM 1937-38 TO 1943-44



Engine performance.

37. The mileage run per engine per day was the same as in the previous year, viz 46 based on the number of engines on the line, and 95 on the basis of engines actually in use. There was, however, a slight decrease in engine miles which approximated to 8,66,580 as against 8,85,000 last year. Engine miles per engine failure were 1,44,430 as against 2,24,348 in 1942-43 and 3,42,243 in 1941-42.

Amenities for passengers.

38. Eight bogie third class - were built on the under-frames of open goods wagons and three bogie-third class were rebuilt during the year. These were of the improved design, i.e., with seating accommodation of 20" in length and 19½" in width per passenger, as against 18" x 18" previously provided. Latrine accommodation was also provided on the basis of one latrine for every 21 passengers.

39. Action was taken to improve the general condition of waiting rooms and halls and to make these more comfortable. The scale of equipment of furniture and fittings in waiting rooms was increased to make for greater convenience of passengers. The number of waiting rooms and halls in use on the 31st October 1944 was 71.

Catering arrangements.

40. Refreshment rooms are provided at Ratangarh and Hanumangarh Junctions. Arrangements are also made for refreshments to be provided from the State Hotel, Bikaner, when sufficient notice is given.

41. The revised policy in regard to vendors generally, adopted in 1942-43 continued to ensure better service to passengers. From the 1st November 1943, a catering service providing vegetarian meals only was introduced between Bikaner and Sadulpur on Nos. 4 down and 3 up, a third class compartment being fitted up to serve as kitchen. To ensure a good and

efficient service at reasonable rates, no license fee was taken from the caterer, the requisite crockery and utensils were also provided by the Railway. It is believed that this service has been widely appreciated.

Water supply for passengers.

42. Adequate arrangements were made, as heretofore, for the supply of pure and cool drinking water to passengers. There is at least one Hindu Waterman at each station, except at five flag stations. At seven and the more important stations, there are additional watermen. During the summer months 16 more watermen are appointed to supplement the normal establishment and one waterman accompanies each train to supply water to passengers.

43. Water shelters are provided at most of the stations. During the summer months, matkas are also provided. There are water hydrants at Ratangarh, Churu, Hanumangarh Junction, Sarupsar Junction and Sangat.

Accidents.

44. There were seven cases of derailment of mixed trains, three of which were due to cattle running on the track and four owing to defects in rolling stock. No passenger was injured. The more serious of these accidents were :—

- (1) on the 26th August 1944 when a wagon on No.2 Down derailed due to the breakage of its axle. A relief train was sent from Hanumangarh Jn. to the site of the accident. Passengers were sent on by 12 Down which followed next morning, as there was no rake available at Bhatinda. Through communication was restored at 11-20 A.M. on the 27th.
- (2) on the 13th October 1944 when No. 3 Up which left Mahendragarh at 11-41 P.M. ran into some cattle

resulting in the derailment of four wagons. A relief train was sent from Churu.

Steps taken to increase efficiency and reduce expenses.

45. To minimise the wear and tear of machinery, various machines in the Workshops were scheduled for periodical examination according to a fixed programme. 11 machines were thus given general overhaul. Trials for ascertaining the most suitable lubricant were also made and they showed that the life of oil lubricated gudgeon pins and little end brasses is considerably longer than with the use of grease.

46. Steps were taken to effect economy in the use of paper and stationery.

47. The system of partial pooling of locomotives adopted in 1941-42 was extended. Locomotives were transferred from one shed to another to suit loads offering on the different sections.

48. The schedule for carrying out repairs to engines in sheds, which was on a fixed time basis, was altered to a mileage basis resulting in increased efficiency. Charts were maintained to enable supervising officers to ensure strict adherence to the schedule. Efforts were made for the mass production in workshops of spare parts of engines, carriages and wagons. The requisite jigs, gauges and dies were manufactured. Scrap materials were collected and used for the manufacture of various kinds of articles.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education.

General.

1. Mr. Jugal Singh, M.A., Bar-at-Law, continued to work as Director of Education during the year under report.

2. The administrative staff of the Department consisted of one Inspector of Schools, one Inspectress of Girls' Schools, two Assistant Inspectors and four Deputy-Inspectors besides one Assistant Inspector who also remained in charge of the physical activities organisation.

3. Mr. M. N. Tolani, M.A., (Cantab), continued to be the Principal of the Dungar College.

Inspection and Tours.

4. The number of days for which each Officer remained on tour during the year is shown below :—

			Days.
Director of Education	...	...	57
Inspector of Schools	...	...	23
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	...	...	32
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle	...	...	15
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle	...	...	51
Deputy-Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle	...	...	131
Deputy-Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	...	...	142
Deputy-Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle	...	...	122
Deputy-Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle	...	...	132
Deputy-Inspector, Physical Education	...	...	27

Number of Schools and Scholars.

5. The total number of State aided and recognised and unrecognised Schools and institutions and the students studying therein was, as shown below :—

		1943-44		1942-43	
		Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
State and State managed Schools	...	155	14,660	141	13,633
Public Fund Schools	...	143	8,542	127	7,985
Private Schools	...	165	6,973	191	7,975
Total	...	463	30,175	469	29,593

Grants-in-aid.

6. The total amount spent on grants-in-aid during the year was Rs. 66,246 including Rs. 27,149 on account of aid given to Compulsory Education Schools as against Rs. 61,364 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

7. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 6,78,717 as against Rs. 5,83,757 of the previous year. The details are given below:—

			Rs.
1. Direction and Inspection	...	...	43,958
2. College Education	...	...	71,107
3. Sadul Public School	...	...	38,993
4. High Schools	...	...	1,50,431
5. Other Anglo-Hindi and Hindi Primary Schools	...	...	1,54,883
6. Special Schools	...	...	7,964
7. Ganga Children's School	...	...	6,051
8. Compulsory Education	...	...	27,149
9. Boy Scouts Organisation	...	...	7,258
10. Contribution to and expenses connected with the Mayo College, Ajmer	...	...	8,855
11. Grants-in-aid	...	...	39,097
12. Scholarships	...	...	30,793
13. Girls' Schools	...	...	66,523
14. Libraries	...	...	14,147
15. Miscellaneous	...	...	12,508
			<hr/>
			6,78,717

College Education.

Dungar Memorial College.
8 JUL:

8. This is a first class College teaching upto M.A. in Arts subjects, and Intermediate in Science Groups.

Number of students and Examination Results.

9. The number of students on roll was 274 (of whom 9 were girls) as against 264 in the previous year. Four candidates appeared for M.A. (Final) and five for M.A. (Previous) Examinations, and all of them got through. 27 students appeared at the B.A. examination out of whom 26 passed, giving a percentage of 96.2. At the Intermediate examination 70 students appeared, of whom 52 passed, giving a percentage of 74.2.

College Library.

10. The number of books in the Library is increasing every year. Books worth Rs. 5,796 were added during the year, bringing the total number of books to 7,913.

Students activities.

11. The students activities continued as usual. The Literary and Historical Societies met regularly and did good work. The physical activities also continued. The College took part in the Rajputana Tournament. Extra-mural lectures were also organised.

Hostel.

12. The New Hostel provides accommodation for 50 students. Pt. V. D. Shastri continued to be the Warden of the Hostel.

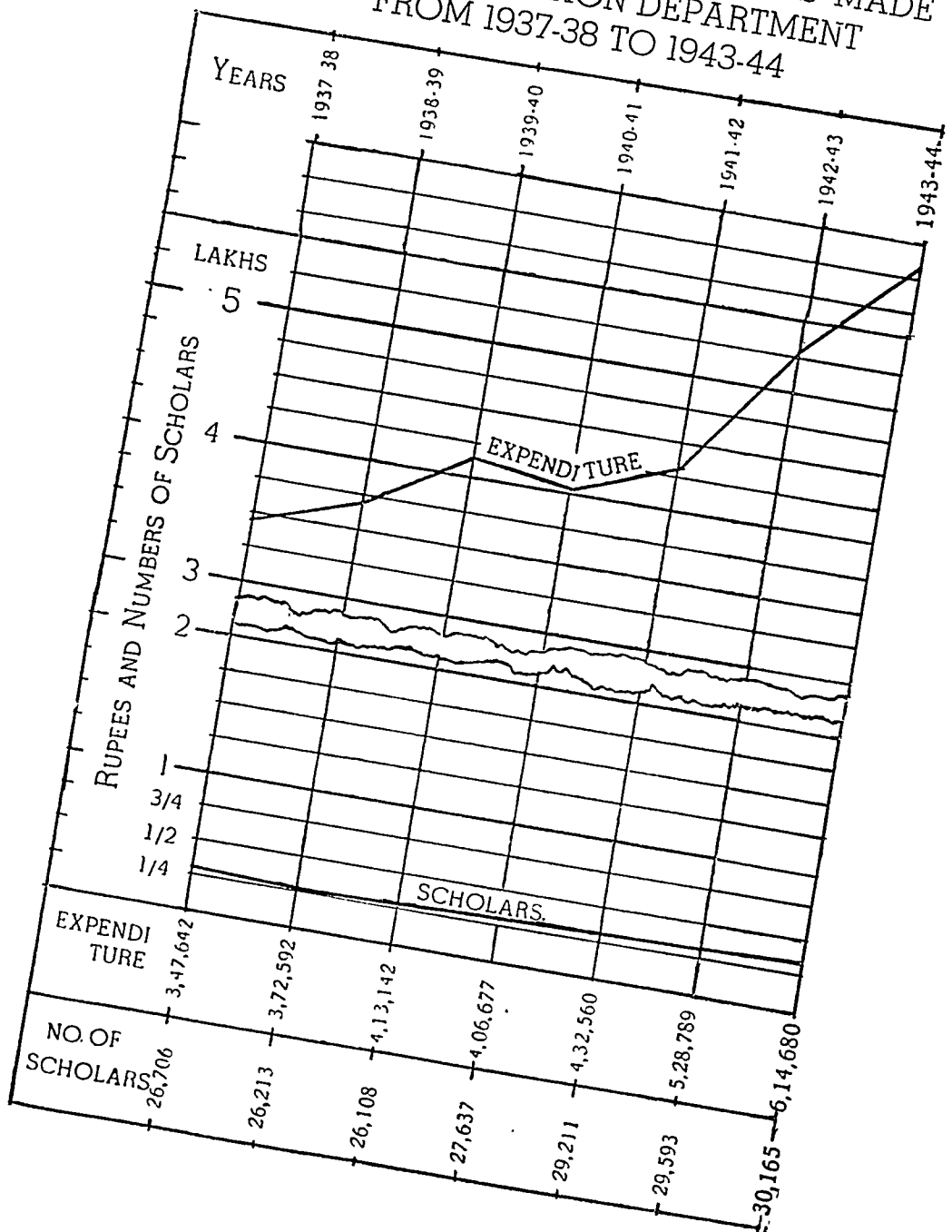
Higher Education facilities.

13. Scholarships continued to be awarded to Bikaneri students for studies outside the State, for which no facilities existed in the State. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 30,793 as against Rs. 36,746 in the previous year and the total number of students (excluding Police and Military) receiving scholarships was 31.

Mayo College, Ajmer.

14. During the year under report there were 4 students studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,855 as against Rs. 7,631 in the previous year.

GRAPH SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE
IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FROM 1937-38 TO 1943-44



State Representatives on Academic Bodies outside the State.

15. The State was represented on various academic bodies of the Rajputana Board and the Universities as below:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Institutions. | Representatives. |
| (1) Rajputana Board | Director of Education. |
| (2) Senate of the Agra University. | Principal, Dungan College. |
| (3) Benares Hindu University. | |

High Schools.

16. There were ten State High Schools and four aided High Schools in the State during the year.

Sadul High School.

17. Pt. Milkhi Ram, B.A., L.T., continued to be the Head Master of the School. The number of students was 975 as against 1,073 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 856.1 as against 870 in the previous year. Out of 99 boys sent up for the High School Examinations, 65 came out successful, giving a percentage of 65.6 passes as against 71.2 in the previous year. Two boys stood third and fourth in order of merit in the Rajputana Board and five boys secured first class and 26 boys secured distinctions in various subjects. The total expenditure on the School during the year under report was Rs. 44,561 against Rs. 44,285 in the previous year.

18. A large number of books were added to the Library during the year. The Library is worked on modern lines. The number of books issued during the session was 4,891. The High School has a Union under the auspices of which debates in Hindi and English were held. Elocution contests were also held.

Sadul Public School.

19. Mr. Scott Hale, B.A., Dip. Ed., Dip. Geography (Oxon) continued to be the Head Master of the Walter Nobles' High School till the end of the session 1913-14. In July 1914, this

School, which so far was meant exclusively for Rajput boys, was reorganised and thrown open to boys of all communities and converted into a Public School to be run on the lines of an English Public School. There were 121 students on the rolls at the close of the year.

20. Six students were sent up for the High School Examinations, out of whom five passed, giving a percentage of 83.3 passes as against 80.0 of the last year. Two secured second division with distinctions in Mathematics. The total expenditure on the School during the year under report was Rs. 38,993 against Rs. 39,320 in the preceding year.

21. Games are compulsory for all students in the School, and those generally played are Foot-ball, Volley-ball and Hockey. Training in riding is given to the boarders twice a week.

22. Debates and elocution contests were held. Tutorial work was also undertaken by the Staff. The Library was completely reorganised, and books of juvenile interest were added to the Library.

23. Military Training and Scouting are compulsory for all students from Class V onwards. A well equipped Gymnasium and a swimming pool have also been provided.

24. The number of boarders was 32.

Churu High School.

25. Mr. J. D. Vaish, M.A., B.Sc., continued to be the Head Master. There were 310 pupils on the rolls, as against 302 in the previous year. Out of 18 students sent up for the High School Examination 14 passed, giving a percentage of 77.7 as against 93.3 in the previous year.

Ganganagar High School.

26. Mr. Ram Swarup Gupta, M.A., L.C.P., continued to be the Head Master of the School. Science was introduced in the High School Classes, and there were 759 boys on the rolls as against

700 in 1942-43. 35 students appeared at the High School examination out of whom 27 passed, giving a percentage of 77.1 as against 93.9 in the preceding year.

Sardarshahr High School.

27. Mr. C. B. Shah, M.A., B.T., continued to be the Head Master of the School. It had 415 boys on the rolls as against 388 last year. 8 students appeared at the High School Examination and 6 of them passed giving a percentage of 75.

Sujangarh High School.

28 Mr. Ram Singh, M.A., C.T., remained the Head Master of the School. There were 337 boys on the rolls as against 356 in 1942-43. 22 boys appeared at the High School Examination and 18 of them were successful. Three boys secured first class.

Rajgarh High School.

29. Mr. Visheshwar Dayal, B.Sc., B.T., was the Officiating Headmaster of the School during the year. There were 473 boys on roll as against 422 in the previous year. X Class was opened in July 1944.

Fort High School, Bikaner.

30. The Anglo-Hindi Fort Middle School, Bikaner, was raised to the High School standard and IX class was opened in July 1944. The School had 381 boys on its rolls. Mr. S. K. Ganguli, M.A., was the Head Master of the School.

City High School, Bikaner.

31. The Anglo-Hindi City Middle School having been raised to the High School standard, IX Class was opened in July 1944. There were 186 boys on the rolls. Mr. Mohammed Hussain, M.A., officiated as the Head Master of the School.

Aided High Schools.

32. There were four aided High Schools - two in the Capital, one at Ratangarh, and one at Sangaria.

33. The Mohta Moolchand High School at the Capital continued to receive grant-in-aid from Government. It had 295 pupils on its rolls as against 224 in the previous year, and sent up 23 boys for the High School Examination, 16 of whom passed.

34. The Bahadurmaj Jaskaran Sidhkaran Rampuria Jain High School in Bikaner also received grant-in-aid from Government. It had 371 pupils on its rolls. Out of 31 students sent up for the High School Examinations from this School, 29 came out successful.

35. Sri Raghunath High School, Ratangarh continued to receive grant-in-aid from Government. The number of students who appeared for the High School Examination was 8, of whom 6 were successful. It had 281 students on its rolls.

36. The Jat High School, Sangaria, continued to receive grant-in-aid from the Government. X Class was opened in July 1944. There were 223 boys on its rolls.

Middle Schools and Anglo-Hindi Schools.

Middle Schools.

37. To cope with the heavy rush for admission in Schools in the Capital and to remove congestion in Middle Sections of the Sadul High School, a Middle School was opened near the Railway Offices. The total number of Middle Schools was 23 out of which 19 were State Middle Schools, two aided and two recognised Middle Schools. The number of pupils studying in these Schools was 5,665. Sangaria continued to have its Hindi Middle School which prepares boys for the Hindi Middle Examinations of the United Provinces. During the year under report it sent up 26 boys for the Examinations, out of whom 20 passed. The number of boys studying in this School was 212.

Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle Schools.

38. The number of Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle Schools run by the State was 5 as against 4 in 1942-43. Grant-in-aid

was given to one Lower Middle School at the Capital. There were two recognised Lower Middle Schools in the State. The number of boys studying in all these Schools was 897.

Anglo-Hindi Primary Schools.

39. The number of Anglo-Hindi Primary Schools run by the State was 11. Grant-in-aid was given to one Anglo-Hindi Primary School at the Capital. There was one recognised Anglo-Hindi School in the State. The number of boys studying in all these Schools was 965.

Hindi Primary Schools.

40. The number of Hindi Primary Schools run by the State was 59 as against 49 last year. There were 5 aided Primary Schools, started by the villagers at their own expense and grants-in-aid were given to these according to the Rules. There were six recognised Primary Schools run by the Birla Trust Fund authorities. The number of boys studying in all these Schools was 1916.

Compulsory Primary Education.

41. In accordance with the Compulsory Primary Education Act, which is a permissive legislation, Primary Schools are opened and run in several towns by the Municipal Boards. Two more Schools were opened in the districts. There were 29 such Schools during the year under report, of which 14 were in the Capital and 15 in the Districts. The total number of students in these Schools was 2,299. The State pays a subvention to the Municipal Boards equal to two-thirds of the maintenance charges of these schools.

District Board Schools.

42. The District Board of Ganganagar maintains 40 Schools, recognised by the Education Department. 12 Schools are run by the District Board of Suratgarh and 3 Schools by the District Board, Sadar. The total number of students in these Schools was 1,273.

Female Education.

Number of Students and Expenditure.

43. The education of girls is making steady progress in the State. All Khalsa towns having a population of over 2,000 are provided with a girls' school. The progress in the existing schools was maintained. English is taught in four schools at the Capital and in the School at Ganganagar. One of these teaches upto the High School Standard, two teach upto the Anglo-Hindi Standard, while two schools in the Capital and three in the Districts teach upto the Lower Middle Standard, and one at the Capital teaches upto the Anglo-Hindi Lower Middle Standard. Four schools in the Districts teach upto Hindi Lower Middle and the rest upto the Fourth Standard.

44. The total number of State girls' schools was 28 during the year and there were 5 aided, 2 recognised and 6 unrecognised private schools. The total number of girl students was 4,116 during the year as against 4,077 during the previous year. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 66,523 as against Rs. 55,919 in the previous year.

Her Highness the Maharani Nobles' Girls School.

45. This is a unique institution of its kind in the whole of Rajputana and it provides educational facilities for the kumaries of the Rajput Chiefs and Nobles of the State under strict purdah arrangements. The School is run under the personal care, direction and gracious patronage of Her Highness the Maharaniji Sabib. The number of pupils on roll was 60 as against 64 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 17,813 as compared to Rs. 14,988 in the previous year. The School maintained three buses for conveying the Kumaris to and from the School.

46. The School imparts education upto Anglo-Hindi Middle Standard and sends up girls for the Girls' Anglo-Hindi

Middle Examinations held in the United Provinces, for which a centre has been created in the School.

Lady Elgin Girls High School.

47. Mrs. Rajkumari Suri, B.A., B.T., continued to be the Head Mistress of the School. The School had 332 girls on roll as against 352 in the previous year. Ten students appeared at the High School Examination, out of whom four got through.

Other Girls Schools.

48. The State Girls School at Ganganagar teaches upto Anglo-Hindi standard. The Bhairon Ratna Matri Pathshala at the Capital, which is an aided School, imparts education upto Anglo-Hindi standard. The State Girls' School in the Industrial area at the Capital teaches upto the Anglo-Hindi standard, while the City Girls' School* prepares girls for the Hindi Upper Middle Examinations. The Girls' Schools at Sardarshahr, Sujangarh, Rajgarh and Nohar among the State Schools and two private schools at Churu among the aided schools prepare girls for Hindi Lower Middle Examinations. Three new Hindi Primary Schools were opened during the year.

Other Educational activities.

Business Class.

49. This class is run at the Capital by the Department for training candidates in typewriting and shorthand. 12 students were trained this year.

Religious Instruction.

50. For imparting religious instruction, arrangements have specially been made in the two High Schools at the Capital where Hindu, Mohammedan and Jain students get instruction in their respective religions under teachers specially selected for the purpose.

Sanskrit Education.

51. The Ganga Sanskrit Pathshala in its reorganised form imparts education in Jyotish, Vyakaran and Karmakand and prepares boys for the Benares Sanskrit College Examinations. The Karmakand Class caters for local needs and has its own course to meet local requirements. Provision also exists for those boys who wish to go up for the Benares Examinations in the subject. The number of students on roll was 35. 13 students appeared at the various examinations, out of whom 9 passed.

Aided and Recognised Sanskrit Pathshalas.

52. The number of private Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State was 31. Seven of these are recognised and one gets grant-in-aid. The recognised Pathshalas sent up candidates for the Benares Examinations and Examinations of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association. Ratangarh is also a centre for the Benares Examinations.

Vocational Education.

53. The Schools which teach mental arithmetical calculations and keeping of accounts in Bahi Khata system commonly known as Banika Schools, are run by private agencies, and their number is very large in the State. In Bikaner City, the Department gives help to four such Schools. Grant-in-aid is also given to two such Schools at Sujangarh.

Physical Education.

54. Elementary knowledge of physiology and personal hygiene find a place in the School curricula.

55. Physical exercise is compulsory in schools, for which half an hour every day in the school time is allotted. Trained teachers in Physical Education have been appointed.

Scouting.

56. Every Anglo-Hindi School has got its own Scout Troop under a trained Scouter.

57. During the year under report a Cub Masters' Training Camp was held at Sri Kolayatji. A Scout Masters' Camp was also held at Ganganagar. A Grand Rally was organised at the Capital. The Boy Scout Groups at the Capital also organised a Variety Entertainment Show in aid of the War and Boy Scouts' Association Fund. Special service camps were held on the occasion of fairs at Gogameri, Deshnoke, Sri Kolayatji and Ganganagar.

Teachers' Training School.

58. 18 candidates appeared at the final examination held in April 1944 and 15 of them passed both in Theory and Practice.

Libraries.

59. The King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Library worked satisfactorily and had 8,630 books. 411 books were added during the year under report. The total number of periodicals received in the Library was 44.

60. Liberal grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per mensem according to the importance of each library were allowed to 14 private Libraries in the State.

61. The Anup Sanskrit Library remained under the charge of Mr. Madhav Krishna Sharma, M.O.L., Curator. He is also the Director of the Oriental Publications. The work of preparing an up-to-date catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts was continued. The first fasciculus of the catalogue containing 1340 entries was issued. Good progress was made in the publication of the Ganga Oriental Series. The Sadul Oriental Series for the publication of Rajasthani and Hindi Works was inaugurated during the year. An Editorial Board with the Director of Education as Chairman was appointed. The Dedicatory Volume, Git Minjari, was published.

62. Dr. C. Kunhan Raja continued to supervise the working of the Library and its publications. He visited and stayed in the Capital for the purpose, as usual.

CHAPTER IX.

Medical Relief.

General.

1. Dr. R. J. Weingarten. M.D. (Cologne), continued to be the Principal Medical Officer during the year under report. He was also the Director of Public Health.

2. The staff comprised 757 employees during the year as shown below :—

Principal Medical Officer and Director of Public Health	...	1
Superintending Medical Officer	... ..	1
Dy. Director of Public Health	... ..	1
Palace Surgeons	... ..	3
Chief Surgeon	... ..	1
Second Physician	... ..	1
Second Surgeon	... ..	1
Resident Medical Officer and Chemical Examiner	... ..	1
Radiologist	... ..	1
Dental Surgeon	... ..	1
Ophthalmic Surgeon	... ..	1
Otolaryngologist	... ..	1
Pathologist and Bacteriologist	... ..	1
Assistant Surgeons—		
Men	... ..	10
Women	... ..	3
Sub-Assistant Surgeons—		
Men	... ..	62
Women	... ..	12
Matrons	... ..	2
Sisters	... ..	5
Sanitary Inspector	... ..	1
Vaids	... ..	3
Male Nurses	... ..	93
Nurses and Midwives	... ..	53
Compounders	... ..	88
Principal Medical Officer's Office Establishment	... ..	8
Superintending Medical Officer's Office Establishment	... ..	4
Sadul Military Hospital Office Establishment	... ..	1
Resident Surgeon's Office	... ..	5

Director of Public Health's Office	...	...	1
Ganga Golden Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital	...	...	1
War Hospital	...	...	4
Central Medical Stores Establishment	...	...	3
Hospitals Bus Service and Ambulance Service	...	...	3
Mistry	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	3
Vaccination Staff	...	...	1
Lower Establishment	...	...	3
<u>Hospitals and Dispensaries.</u>	...	...	51
			329

3. The total number of institutions giving medical relief in the State was 46 comprising 6 Hospitals and 3 Dispensaries in the Bikaner City and 3 Hospitals and 34 Dispensaries in the various important towns of the State.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 13,12,481, as per details given below:—

	Rs.
(1) Office and General	2,89,568
(2) General Men's Hospital	2,45,624
(3) General Women's and Children's Hospital	1,70,310
(4) Ophthalmic Department	12,480
(5) Ganga X-Ray and Radium Institute	17,850
(6) Dental Department	13,805
(7) Clinical and Research Laboratory	12,510
(8) Anti-Rabic Centre, Bikaner	2,720
(9) Ganga Golden Tuberculosis Hospital	41,748
(10) Sadul Military Hospital	30,300
(11) Other Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Capital and Districts	1,89,845
(12) Railway Dispensaries	15,205
(13) Vaccination Department	17,463
(14) Public Health and Sanitation...	6,465
(15) War Hospital	2,46,553

5. The expenditure during the last five years was as follows:—

Year	Rs.
1939-40	5,36,805
1940-41	6,24,419
1941-42	7,18,541
1942-43	8,17,581
1943-44	13,12,481

Number of patients.

6. The number of out-door and indoor patients treated in the Medical institutions in the State during the last five years was as follows:—

Year.		Out-patients.	In-patients.
1939-40	...	4,54,717	11,079
1940-41	...	4,75,213	11,114
1941-42	...	5,52,381	13,968
1942-43	...	5,42,137	13,758
1943-44	...	5,10,844	14,873

Vaccination.

7. The number of vaccinations performed during the last five years was as below:—

Year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
1939-40	23,352	25,565	48,917
1940-41	31,396	1,121	32,517
1941-42	26,889	4,770	31,659
1942-43	19,472	23,292	42,764
1943-44	44,401	11,487	55,888

Surgical Operations.

8. In all 5,821 major operations and 30,442 minor operations were performed in the various Medical institutions during the year under review. Below are given the figures for the last five years:—

Year.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
1939-40	7,089	34,220
1940-41	7,145	30,967
1941-42	5,693	30,963
1942-43	5,389	31,280
1943-44	5,821	30,442

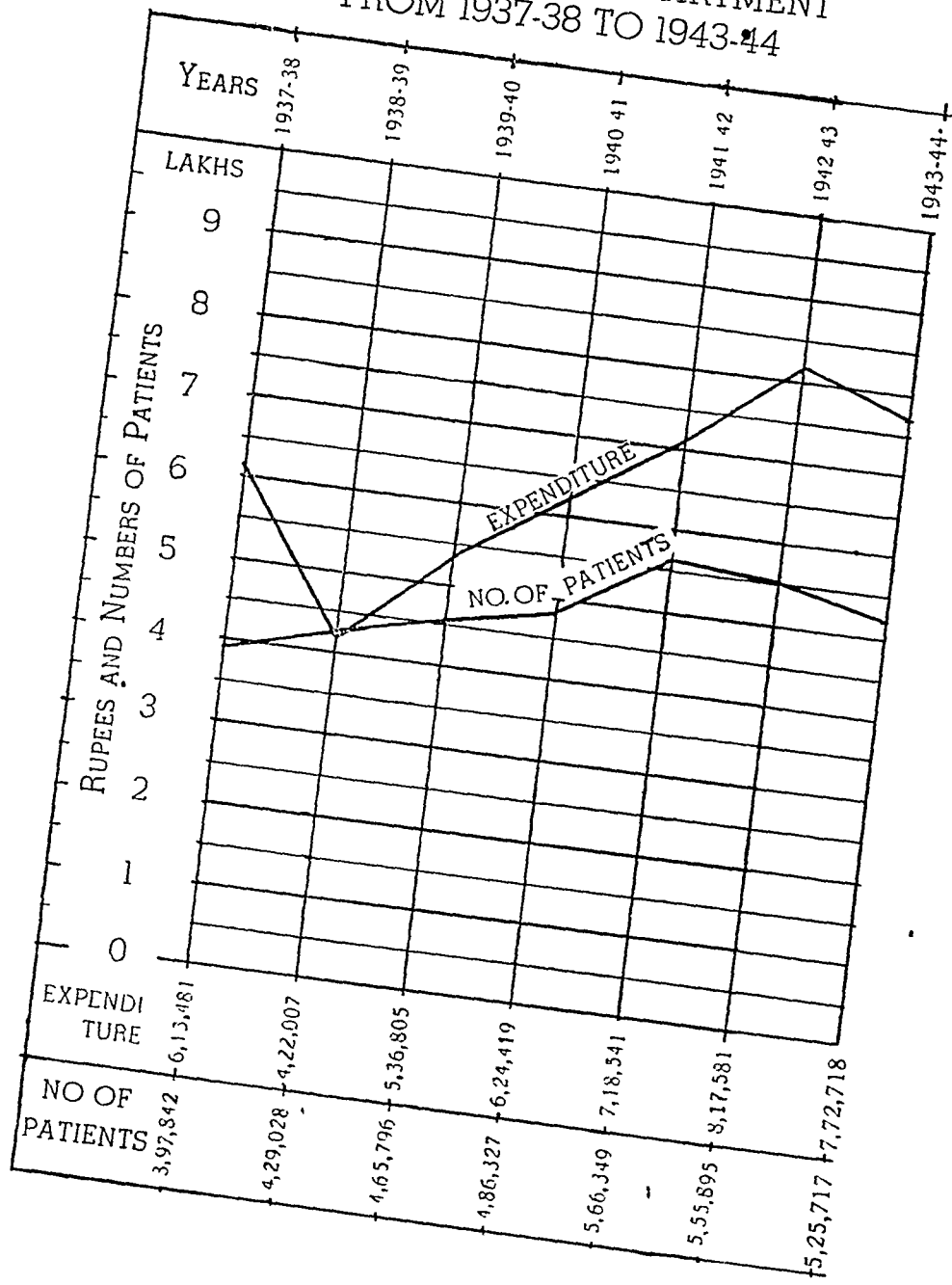
Rural Medical Relief.

9. 221 lbs. of quinine costing approximately Rs. 6,268 was distributed to the villagers during the malarial season through the various Medical institutions in the State.

Vital Statistics of the Capital.

10. The total number of births registered at the Capital during the year was 3,678 as against 3,251 of the last year,

GRAPH SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE
IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM 1937-38 TO 1943-44



115
showing an increase of 427 over that of the previous year, while the number of deaths was 1,881 as against 1,080 last year. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population increased from 25.0 in the previous year to 28.0 in the year under review, while the death rate increased from 8.4 to 14.5.

Medical Inspection of School Children.
11. 6,193 School Children.

11. 6,193 School Children.

11. 6,193 School boys were examined by the Medical Officers of the Bikaner State Medical Service during the year.

Men's General Hospital.

12. The following table shows the work done in the Men's General Hospital at the Capital during the year under review:—

		During the year	
		1942-43	1943-44
Attendance at the Hospital—			
Indoor patients ...	...	3,726	6,461
Outdoor patients	...	41,612	52,131
Operations—			
Major	...	1,876	1,751
Minor	...	7,121	9,179
Injections—			
Intravenous	...	1,90,678	1,90,731
Anti-rabic	...	3,617	4,937
Other injections	...	2,59,632	2,82,231
Ophthalmic Department—			
Operations	...	1,641	1,951
Dental—			
Major	...	693	711
Minor	...	9,316	9,921
<u>Medical Department.</u>			
38 beds were			

Venereal Department.

13. 38 beds were maintained and 401 cases treated.

14. The following

14. The following table shows the work done at the Ganga X-ray and Radium Institute:—

Radiographs	1,000
Barium	100

	1943-44.	1942-43.
Radiographs	...	...
Barium meals and enemas	...	...
Pyelography	...	...
Cholecystography	...	...
X-Ray therapy	...	...
Fluoroscopic examinations	...	...
	1943-44.	1942-43.
	3,984	2,363
	205	160
	23	18
	4	17
	5,133	1,873
	305	360

<u>Electro-Therapy.</u>			1943-44.	1942-43.
Faradic current	...	...	783	760
Diathermy	...	...	18	416
Ultra-violet rays	...	...	187	548
Radiant heat	...	...	673	186
Electric massage	...	...	6	2
Galvanisation	...	...	8	4
Short waves,	...	...	1,738	2,282

Laboratory.

15. The following table shows the work done in the Laboratory:—

<u>Urine Analysis.</u>			1943-44.	1942-43
Examination of urine	...	...	4,898	4,671
Urea concentration test	...	...	5	22
Diazo reaction	...	...	15	20

Blood Examination.

Cytological counts of blood	...	...	5,505	3,835
Malarial parasites	...	...	5,430	4,231
Blood for Coagulation time	...	...	80	60
Blood matching	...	...	395	384
Blood for sugar	...	...	104	120
Blood urea	...	...	50	60
Blood sedimentation rate	...	...	2,430	2,074
All others	...	...	123	95

Serological Examinations.

Kahn's for syphilis	...	...	2,996	1,830
Widal's for typhoid	...	...	140	135
Vondenberg's for Jaundice	...	...	80	100
All others	...	...	30	50

Smear and Culture (Bacteriological Examinations).

Sputum for T. B.	...	...	3,946	965
Urethral discharge for Gonococci	...	...	925	817
Swabs from nose, throat and eyes	110	187
Cultures	150	300
All others	540	300

Faeces.

Stool examination	3,946	3,685
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Women's and Children's General Hospital.

17. Dr. (Miss) S. M. Telang, M.D. (Bombay), continued to be the Superintending Medical Officer of the Women's and Children's Hospital during the year under report. The following are the figures of the work done:—

				1943-44.	1942-43.
In-patients ...	...	...	...	4,171	3,237.
Out-patients ...	...	...	...	20,941	19,306
<u>Operations.</u>					
Major ...	...	...	...	166	413
Minor ...	..	...	...	584	2,066
<u>X-Ray Department.</u>					
Radiographs ...	...	...	...	435	321
Fluoroscopic examinations...		...	...	39	8
Barium meals and enemas		...	...	22	1
Pyelography ...	...	...	...	36	2
Cholecystography	...	...	...	48	31
<u>Electro-Therapy.</u>					
Faradisation ...	...	...	...	237	278
Diathermy ...	...	...	...	371	157
Ultra-Violet rays	...	...	...	1,273	1,581
Radiant heat ...	...	...	...	1,716	858
Kromayers rays	...	...	...	151	145
Inductothermy	...	...	...	95	75
Short waves ...	...	...	...	217	318
Galvanisation	...	...	...	201	295
Electric massage	...	...	...	219	...

18. Qualified Midwives were working at Ganganagar, Churu, Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Sujangarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Rajgarh, Taranagar, Napasar and the Railway Dispensaries at Hanumangarh, and Railway Workshop Dispensary at Bikaner.

The Princess Chandkanwarji Orphanage.

19. The number of orphans at the end of the year under review was 56, 38 boys and 18 girls. Of these 40 attended the School, 14 were infants, and 2 were apprenticed in the Railway Workshops.

20. The institution maintain an Upper Primary School within its premises. The number on rolls at the end of the year was 32. A small dispensary is also attached to the Orphanage for ordinary ailments.

The King Emperor George V Memorial Infirmary.

21. The number of inmates on rolls at the end of the year under report was 10, 7 men and 3 women.

22. Both the institutions remained under the Principal Medical Officer throughout the year. The Superintendent, Office and kitchen establishment were common to both the institutions. The total expenditure for both the institutions for the year under review was Rs. 18,215.

CHAPTER X.

Local Self-Government.

1. The number of Municipal Boards working in the districts during the year was 25, 16 in the Sadar Division and 9 in the Ganganagar Division. There were five District Boards and 51 Panchayats in the State.

Bikaner Municipal Board.

2. Seth Badri Dasji Daga having resigned, Dr. Bhagat Ram was appointed as President of the Bikaner Municipal Board in August 1944.

3. There was no change in the superior Staff during the period under report.

Meetings.

4. 55 meetings of the Board were called, of which 23 had to be postponed for want of quorum. The meetings at which business was conducted were 32, out of which 18 were special and 14 ordinary.

Committees.

5. The Public Works, Sanitary and Finance Committees held 3, 7 and 7 meetings respectively and worked satisfactorily during the year.

Compulsory Primary Education.

6. There were 10 Primary Schools functioning during the year. The number of students studying in these schools was 1,287 as against 1,276 in the previous year. The total amount provided in the Budget for 1943-44 for these schools was Rs. 22,957, two thirds of which was contributed by the State.

Sanitation.

7. The sanitation of the Bikaner City remained as usual and the work of flushing drains was carried on as in the previous year.

8. There was an epidemic of small-pox, causing high mortality among infants. Prompt measures were taken by the Municipal Health Staff in collaboration with the Vaccination Staff under the Medical Department to control the disease.

9. All the marshy places, pits, etc, were regularly treated with malarial oil. On the outbreak of malarial fever in September 1943, the Municipal authorities arranged for free distribution of medicines to the general public.

10. With a view to abate the trouble caused by rats, rat-traps and poison bates were supplied free of cost to the public on demand.

11. Hotels, basas and aerated water factories were occasionally visited by the Sanitary Committee, the Health Officer and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Utility Works.

12. Due to war conditions, no big scheme could be taken in hand and only the maintenance of asphalt and other roads in the City could be kept by way of repairs.

13. Besides carrying on repairs to the existing drains where and whenever necessary, new drains were built in mohalla Surdasani and Chhangani and at various other localities in the City.. Construction of soak pits near the Municipal Hall quarters and the Sursagar localities was also started. A pucca Octroi post was constructed near the Lallgarh Junction.

14. The total expenditure on Public Works came to Rs. 17,827 out of which Rs. 791 were received by public donations.

Street-lighting.

15. Owing to the scarcity of material, only a few new lights could be installed. The Board transferred the lighting arrangements to the Electrical and Mechanical Department in May 1944. The total expenditure on street lighting amounted to Rs. 8,399.

Revenue and expenditure.

16. The total income of the Board for the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,028 as against Rs. 1,62,143 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,30,528 against Rs. 1,74,175 of the previous year.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

17. Mrs. Jagwati Sharma continued to be the Lady Health Visitor. The total expenditure on the Centre amounted to Rs. 3,544 out of which Rs. 700 were shared by the Board.

Malmandi Cases.

18. The following statement shows the number of applications received for the grant of permission for construction or opening of doors, together with the number of applications disposed of:—

Nature of applications	Applications pending on 1-11-43	Applications received during the year	Total	Applications disposed of during the year	Applications pending on 31-10-44
Opening of doors ...	55	75	130	40	90
Permission for starting construction.	954	160	1,114	780	334
Miscellaneous ...	98	79	177	64	113
Total ...	1,107	314	1,421	884	537

District Municipalities.General.

19. The total number of Municipalities in the districts was 25. The number of meetings held by each Municipal

Board is shown below:—

<u>Sadar Division.</u>			
Bhadra	...	25	Nokha
Bhinasar	...	...	Rajaldesar
Chhapar	...	23	Rajgarh
Churu	...	29	Ratangarh
Dungargarh	...	17	Ratannagar
Gangashahr	...	12	Taranagar
Lunkaransar	...	...	Sardarshahr
Nohar	...	17	Sujargarh
<u>Ganganagar Division.</u>			
Anupgarh	...	12	Karanpur
Gajsinghpur	...	9	Raisinghnagar
Ganganagar	...	15	Sangaria
Hanumangarh	...	12	Suratgarh
Hindumalkote	...	12	...
<u>Revenue.</u>			
			...

20. The main source of income of the Municipalities is octroi duty on imported articles, and interest on their surplus balances. Due to War the Municipal revenues have been affected adversely. Efforts were, however, made to devise ways and means to increase their income and to put the Boards on a sound financial basis.

21. The Municipal taxes in various Municipalities in the Ganganagar Division and the Bikaner Municipal Board are realised direct by the local bodies themselves, while in the case of Municipalities in the Sadar Division except Gangashahr, Bhinasar, Dungargarh, Sardarshahr, Ratangarh, Nohar and Sujargarh during the year under review, the collection was done by the Customs and Excise Department on payment of 8% of total realisation. Recoveries of a few minor items like licence fee on flour mills, rent of stalls, etc., were made by the Municipalities themselves. The aggregate collection for Municipalities by the Customs and Excise Department amounted to Rs. 68,410-10-3, out of which Rs. 5,472-11-0 were paid on account of collection charges.

22. The Municipalities are responsible for such services as the improvement of sanitation, lighting of public streets, construction of wells and diggiss for drinking water, maintenance of chowkidars for watch and ward, aid to local schools and dispensaries and construction and maintenance of, and repairs to, roads and thoroughfares.

Education.

23. All the Boards except Chhapar, Ratangarh, Gangashahr, Rajgarh and Churu in the Sadar Division, provided sums in their Budgets for giving aid to schools ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 314. The Municipalities at Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Sardarshahr, Rajgarh and Churu also bear $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the actual cost on Compulsory Primary Education Schools established within their respective jurisdictions. Various sums are also provided by several Municipalities as aid to Girls' Schools. The Municipalities in the Ganganagar Division contribute their share to the Education Department for running Schools.

Municipal Roads.

24. In the Sadar Division, the Municipalities of Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Rajaldesar, Rajgarh, Sardarshahr, Churu, Nohar, Taranagar and Bhadra provided sums in their respective budgets for repairs to roads, streets, etc. Gangashahr, Bhinasar, Sujangarh, Churu, Rajgarh, Sardarshahr and Nohar have metalled roads.

25. Roads in the Ganganagar Division are few and far between and require repairs and large extensions. His Highness' Government have sanctioned the levy of the following tax on passenger tickets issued to and from Ganganagar, Karanpur and Raisinghnagar Railway Stations :—

1st Class	....	....	0 2 0 annas per ticket.
2nd „	....	....	0 2 0 „
Inter „	....	....	0 1 0 „
3rd „	....	....	0 0 6 „

Water Supply to Sangaria.

26. The usual subsidy paid by Government to the Sangaria Municipality to meet the cost of drinking water supplied by railway tanks amounted to Rs. 2,700.

District Board, Ganganagar.Constitution.

27. The Board consists of 48 members, out of whom 36 are elected. The general elections of the Board were held in January 1944.

Meetings.

28. Altogether 4 meetings were held during the year. The average attendance of members at the meetings was 58.85 per cent, as compared with 46.5 per cent in the previous year.

Revenue.

29. The main sources of income were the Local Rate and Profession tax. Local Rate is assessed on the total amount of Land Revenue and Crop Rate at the rate of six pies per rupee and is realised through the Revenue Department. Profession Tax is imposed on incomes other than Agricultural Income and is assessed in three grades according to the income and profession of the person liable to pay it.

Expenditure.

30. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 36,065-8-9 as against Rs. 29,172-15-0 in the previous year.

Education.

31. The number of schools maintained by the Board was 40 as against 38 in the previous year. The Board continued to meet half the expenditure for opening special classes at Ganganagar and Karanpur Schools and it amounted to Rs. 600. The rural libraries attached to the Primary Schools of the Board continued to work and have become increasingly popular.

Medical and Public Health.

32. The Dispensary of the Board at Gulabwala and the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Muklawa worked satisfactorily during the year. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 16,816.

33. An yearly contribution of Rs. 600 was paid by the Board to the State Hospital at Ganganagar for the purchase of medicines.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

34. In addition to the Veterinary Dispensary maintained by the Board at Ganganagar, one more Dispensary was opened at Padampur in February 1943. Both these dispensaries were taken advantage of by the Zamindars of the Colony. The total number of cattle treated in the dispensaries during the year under report was 25,646.

35. The Board has sanctioned two more Veterinary Dispensaries to be opened at Karanpur and Raisinghnagar next year.

Cattle Fair.

36. The Cattle Fair and the Exhibition organised by the Board at Ganganagar in March 1944 and was a great success. It was not only a good market for the sale of cattle and indigenous products but also had much educative value in regard to the introduction of better sanitation and approved methods of agriculture. 4,989 cattle entered in the Fair.

District Board, Bikaner.

37. The District Board, Bikaner, consists of 45 members out of whom 33 are elected. The income of the Board is derived from the following sources:—

- (i) a levy of 6 pies per rupee on Land Revenue in Khalsa villages;

- (ii) a levy of 6 pies per rupee on Tribute from Patta villages; and
 (iii) a charge of 1 pie per rupee on income in case of Betalab villages.
38. A sum of Rs. 3,494-12-6 was received as local rate during the year under review.
39. Medicines for malarial and typhoid cases were distributed free to the villagers.
40. Three Primary Schools were sanctioned to be opened by the Board during the year in Tehsils Lunkaransar, Nokha and Magra.

District Board, Rajgarh.

41. The District Board, Rajgarh, consists of 54 members out of whom 42 are elected. The Board held only one special and two ordinary meetings in the year. The Board had an income of Rs. 20,164-0-3 recovered as local rate. The expenditure of the Board for the year was Rs. 1,029-7-9.

District Board, Sujangarh.

42. The District Board, Sujangarh, consists of 45 members out of whom 34 are elected. The revenue of the Board for the year under review was 5,548-0-9 while the expenditure was Rs. 2,162-14-0.

District Board, Suratgarh.

43. The District Board, Suratgarh, consists of 35 members, out of whom 27 are elected.
44. The revenue of the Board during the year was Rs. 22,461-7-3 as against Rs. 27,180-5-6 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,203-3-3 as against Rs. 6,108-2-9 in the previous year.
45. The Board held 4 meetings and the average attendance was 47.72 per cent.
46. 13 schools were maintained by the Board during the year, including two Girls' schools, and 286 students were

studying in these schools. The expenditure on these schools amounted to 3,535-14-0 as compared with Rs. 2,376-8-0 in the previous year

47. The Veterinary Dispensary opened at Hanumangarh in April 1943 is getting more useful. The number of cattle treated was 4,991.

Village Panchayats.

48. Village Panchayats are making slow but steady progress. The Panchayats render service to the village community in a variety of ways and have been entrusted with specific judicial and administrative powers. Out of 188 cases instituted during the year, the Panchayats decided 160 cases. They lay the foundation of training people in local self-government and prepare them for every-day rural reconstruction work.

CHAPTER XI.

General.Finance.

1. Colonel Maharaj Sri Narayan Singhji Sahib remained in charge of the Finance portfolio. The post of the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department was held by Rai Sahib Lala Kanahya Lal Sanghi upto the 31st January 1944, when Mr. V. R. Adige, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon), was appointed to the post.

2. Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chandji Sarwal and Pt. Anant Lal Vyas continued to be the Assistant-General and Assistant Accountant-General respectively.

Receipts.

3. The year under review started with an opening balance of Rs. 2,06,49,063 including debt head balances. The total receipts together with this opening balance amounted to Rs. 5,64,98,083 and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,06,63,997 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,58,34,085. An abstract statement of receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 1943-44 will be found in Appendix C.

4. The estimated and actual receipts of the State during the year were as below:—

APPENDIX
C.

	Actual.	Estimate.	Difference.
Ordinary ...	2,10,98,306	1,90,48,000	20,50,306
Extraordinary and Capital.	1,47,50,714	34,52,000	1,12,98,714
Total	3,58,49,020	2,25,00,000	1,33,49,020

5. The principal items of increase and decrease in the Revenue against the budget estimates of the year under review are noted below:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	75,822	.....
II. Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties .	1,56,211	.....
IV. Sale of Government Property	.. ..	3,59,044

			Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
V. Stamps	...	...	62,752	.....
VI. Customs	...	..	.....	40,294
VII. Excise	...	...	3,33,828	.....
XI. State Railway	...	...	17,60,801	.....
XII. Gang Canal	...	...	1,47,894	.....
XIII. Ghaggar Canal	...	...	38,769	.....
XIV. Coal	...	...	15,280	.....
XVIII. Police	...	...	26,391	.....
XXI. Administration of Justice		.	50,549	.....
XXIX. Public Amusement and Recreation		.	67,698	.....
XXX. Commerce and Industries	...		44,275	.....
XXXI. Interest	...	...	3,07,731	.....

6. The increase under Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties, State Railway, Gang Canal and Ghaggar Canal was due to improved condition of the people in general and the agriculturists in particular on account of the rise in prices of all commodities as a result of the War and consequently more sales of land and increased imports, traffic, etc.

7. The main item of decrease was "sale of Government Property" which was due to the refund of the price of land credited into the Treasury.

8. The increase of Rs. 1,10,33,345 under head "Capital Receipts" related to large sales of land and better collection of the accumulated instalments from the sale of land and sale proceeds of Occupancy Rights. The collection was chiefly due to better condition of the agriculturists in the Canal Area as a result of the high prices of food-grains.

Expenditure.

9. The estimated and actual expenditure during the year was as follows:—

		Actual Rs.	Estimate Rs.	Difference Rs.
Ordinary expenditure	...	1,39,65,850	1,44,61,000	-4,95,150
Extraordinary and Capital expenditure	...	66,98,148	42,09,530	24,88,648
Total	..	2,06,63,998	1,86,70,500	19,93,498

10. The following are the heads under which the principal increases and decreases under "Ordinary" expenditure as compared with the estimates took place:—

Heads	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
6. Excise ...	1,74,711	...
9. State Railway ...	...	...
20. Pensions and Gratuities ...	...	2,20,278
23. Police ...	27,534	...
24. Education ...	...	...
25. Medical and Sanitation ...	...	65,266
34. Public amusement and recreation .	...	68,009
35. Commerce and Industries	24,920	64,944
37. Army ..	35,075	...
38. Buildings and Roads ...	...	...
39. Electrical and Mechanical Deptt. .	74,341	44,673
44. Presents, Gifts and Rewards	1,62,512	...
	28,909	...

11. The principal items of Extraordinary and Capital Expenditure are shown below:—

	Rs.
1. Auspicious Weddings of Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahibs ...	6,83,921
2. His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit in February 1944.	16,949
3. Survey of the Capital ...	31,078
4. Survey and settlement for grant of Occupancy Rights in Jagir Villages ...	...
5. Rectangulation and levelling of Bhakra Dam Project.	1,18,770
6. Economic and Industrial Advisor ...	10,233
7. Mahkma Khas Extension ...	18,090
8. Construction of Western Intercepting Sewar ...	58,230
9. War Expenses ...	14,970
10. Dearness allowance to State employees due to War .	10,89,465
11. Construction of Kotwali at the Capital...	6,31,495
12. Free Water Supply to the Public ...	1,58,492
13. Development of Ginani, Bikaner ...	20,900
14. Excavation of New Ginani at Sujangarh ...	18,103
15. Expenses in connection with Development Fund, kept under investment—	28,806
(a) Development Fund ...	Rs. 20,00,000
(b) Railway Depreciation Fund. "	5,00,000

(c) Bhakra Dam Project	Rs.	5,00,000	31,00,000
(d) Ceremonial Fund	..	1,00,000	

16. Army Benevolent Fund for soldiers on Active Service.	25,000
17. State Grant to Municipal Board, Bikaner	28,000

Capital.

47. State Railway	...	...	...	-1,13,092
48. Gang Canal	...	...	...	-1,23,887
49. Palana Colliery	...	...	...	1,23,943
51. Electrical and Mechanical Department	...	...	...	4,86,992
52. Water Works	...	...	...	8,992

Pension and Gratuity.

12. The following statement will show the position regarding "Pensions" :—

	CIVIL PENSIONERS				MILITARY PENSIONERS			
	No. of Pensioners	Amount paid annually			No. of Pensioners	Amount paid annually		
1. At the end of the year 1942-43 ...	337	Rs.	a.	p.	502	Rs.	a.	p.
		1,09,351	13	0		46,090	2	3
2. Decrease by death during 1943-44.	-14	-2,688	0	0	-25	-2,460	0	0
	323	1,06,663	13	0	477	43,630	2	3
3. Increase by new pensions sanctioned during the year 1943-44.	64	52,476	0	0	45	5,268	0	0
Total at the end of the year 1943-44.	387	1,59,139	13	0	522	48,898	2	3

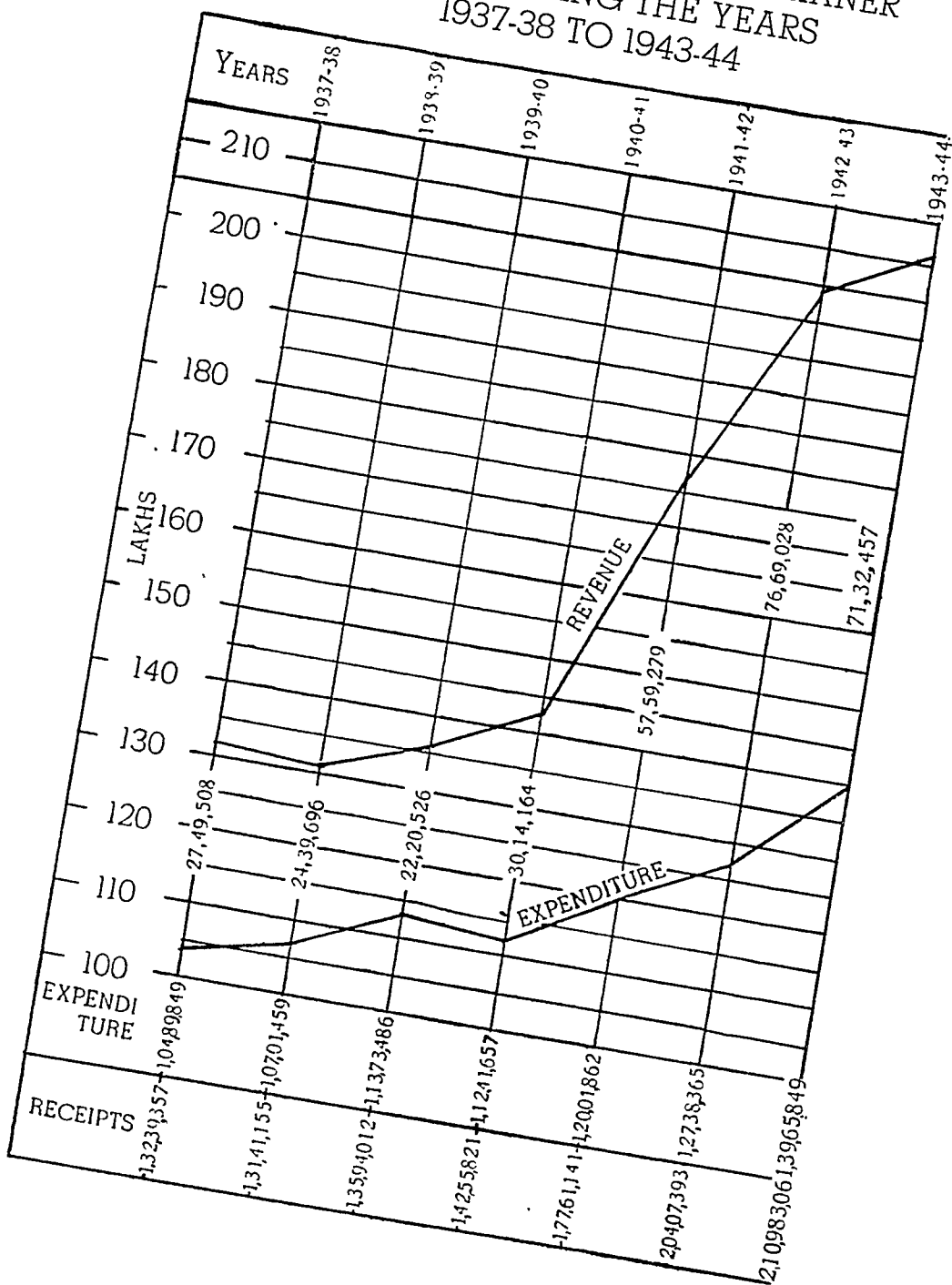
13. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 2,934-8-0 were awarded to Civil and Military employees during the year, out of which Rs. 770-0-0 related to the Civil and Rs. 2,164-8-0 to the Military Departments.

Railway Provident Fund.

14. The figures of the working of the Provident Fund for the employees of the Railway Department are given below :—

	Rs.
1. Opening Balance for the year 1943-44	20,22,162
2. Credits during the year ...	2,23,378
Total	22,45,540
3. Payments during the year	1,38,584
4. Closing Balance at the end of the year 1943-44 ...	21,06,956

GRAPH SHOWING ORDINARY RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BIKANER
STATE DURING THE YEARS
1937-38 TO 1943-44



15. The total number of subscribers at the end of the year 1943-44 was 1,162 as against 1,137 at the beginning of the year.
16. The bonus of a sum equivalent to the subscription during the year plus interest on accumulated balances credited to individual accounts by the State amounted to Rs. 1,40,287 approximately.

Inspection Branch.

17. The Audit Section remained directly under the Finance Minister upto the 15th September 1944, when Rai Sahib Lala Heta Ram, (Retired, Púñjab Service) was appointed as Auditor General. Cash balances of various Departments were checked and the irregularities got rectified. The accounts of sale of land at Sri Ganganagar amounting to Rs. 80 lakhs were checked and a short recovery of about Rs. 52,919 was detected out of which the Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar, has agreed to recover Rs. 14,270. The matter was under correspondence at the close of the year. Stocks of some Departments were also verified and the accounts of Factories in the Sadar Division and in the Cannal Area were examined for the purpose of assessing royalty.

Bikaner State Savings Bank.

18. Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chandji Sarwal continued to be the Secretary of the Bank during the year under report.
19. Deposits on the 31st October 1944 as compared with those on the 31st October 1943 were as below :—

	On 31st October 1944	On 31st October 1943
(1) Savings Bank ...	63,41,519	49,21,167
(2) Current Account ...	45,22,552	44,03,638
(3) Fixed Deposit ...	2,14,24,730	1,39,68,948
Total Deposits ...	3,22,88,801	2,32,93,753

20. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 47,799 which worked out to about 0.1 % on the deposits during the year.

Stamps.

21. Pandit Anant Lal Vyas, B.A., continued to be the Superintendent of Stamps upto the 25th May 1944, when Mr. Sardarmal Dhariwal was appointed as Treasury Officer and Superintendent of Stamps. Khazanchi Dhan Raj continued to be as the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps.

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.**Chiefs and Nobles.**

1. The following Sardars expired during the year under report:—
 - (1) Thakur Ganpat Singhji of Raner.
 - (2) Thakur Peerdan Singhji of Lakhasar.

Walter-Krit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha.

2. Altogether 817 marriages among the Rajputs and 58 marriages among the Charans were reported during the year under review. Infringements of the prescribed rules took place in 36 marriages among the Rajputs and in one marriage among the Charans. These infringements were dealt with according to the Rules. The working of the Sabha was on the whole satisfactory.

Court of Wards.

3. The Court of Wards remained under the portfolio of the General Secretary during the year under report. Pandit Sita Ram Vyas, Retired Nazim, was appointed Officer Court of Wards on the 1st June 1944 on the demise of Lala Rulia Ram.
4. At the beginning of the year 138 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, of which 18 were released. 22 new estates were taken over during the year, bringing the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards to 142. Out of 142 estates, 8 were allowed to be managed by the Pattedars and Bhogtas either personally or through their near relations. The remaining estates were under the direct supervision and administrative control of the

Court of Wards. Out of these 142, 25 were due to minority, 100 due to indebtedness, 5 due to succession being not finally settled, 3 due to mis-management, one due to non-settlement of adoption, 3 due to the invalidity of the Pattedars and 5 due to other causes.

5. The principal estates under the Court of Wards were—

(1) Thikana of Maharaj Sri Tej Singhji Sahib.	(7) Lakhasar.
(2) Jasana.	(8) Jharia
(3) Sarunda.	(9) Dadrewa.
(4) Nima.	(10) Haradesar.
(5) Satun.	(11) Garabdesar.
(6) Sidhmukh.	(12) Ajitpura.
	(13) Dhandhusar.

6. During the year under review 15 wards were receiving education as against 17 in the previous year.

7. The income of the estates under the direct management of the Court of Wards amounted to Rs. 7,47,111-1-8 and there was a balance in hand of Rs. 3,45,543-4-0. During the year under report Rs. 2,79,625-12-8 were spent and Rs. 3,45,543-4-0 were deposited in the Bank. The details of the expenditure are as below:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
(1) Rakam Rekh	53,523	6	6
(2) Arrears of Rakam Rekh	10,157	5	3
(3) Interest on arrears of Rakam Rekh...	5,590	2	9
(4) Rakam Rekh paid to the State on behalf of Chhutbhais	9,740	10	3
(5) Arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chhut- bhais	3,936	4	3
(6) Interest on arrears of Rakam Rekh of Chhutbhais	7,384	3	9
(7) State debts	13,508	13	6
(8) Other debts	26,711	5	9
(9) Court fees	16,010	9	0
(10) Court of wards expenditure	15,131	11	9
(11) Thikana expenses including Guzara.	36,216	3	0
(12) Education expenses of wards	8,178	8	0
(13) Other Miscellaneous expenses	73,536	8	11
Total	2,79,625	12	8

8. Debts against the Thikanas under the Court of Wards stood as below :—

	RS.	AS.	P.
(1) Arrears of Rakam Rekha to the State... on behalf	1,08,305	1	6
(2) Arrears of Rakam Rekha of Chhutbhais ...	...	...	...
(3) State debts ...	1,63,690	14	1
(4) Other debts ...	53,446	6	3
(5) Interest ...	3,19,575	12	0
...	5,44,595	0	0
Total ...	11,89,613	1	10

Publicity.

9. The Publicity Bureau was established in August 1927 in order to meet the exigencies of the times, to check the spread of false or incorrect reports and to keep the outside world informed of the constructive work done in the State. It continued to do useful work during the year under review.

10. So far publicity had been conducted on an extremely restricted scale. Recognising its importance as an effective instrument of Government, it was decided during the year to keep the people of the State closely informed of what was being done and to give them a connected and correct picture of the State's activities by means of a magazine published in Hindi and English. Government, therefore, gave orders for the publication of a Bikaner Bulletin, both in English and in Hindi, and to make a more liberal issue to the Press of information on items of general interest. Four issues of the "Bikaner Bulletin" (in English) and "Bikaner Samachar" (in Hindi) illustrated quarterlies, were published during the year.

11. Mr. M. N. Tholal continued to hold the post of the Director of Publicity till the 27th October 1944, when he resigned.

12. Besides the cuttings received from foreign and Indian Agencies, the number of newspapers and magazines subscribed by the Bureau was as follows:—

(1) Dailies (English)...	...	...	12
(2) Weeklies (English)		...	4
(3) Dailies (Hindi) ...	...	...	3
(4) Weeklies (Hindi and Urdu) ...	...	...	1
(5) Monthlies (English)	...	...	2
(6) Quarterly (English)	...	...	1

The Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum.

13. The Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum remained in the portfolio of the Public Works Minister; and K. Sagat Singh, G. D. (Art), continued to be the Assistant Curator of the Museum.

14. 24,680 persons visited the Museum during the year as against 15,157 in the last year.

15. Some new exhibits were acquired for the Museum. The total expenditure incurred on the Museum amounted to Rs. 3,822 as against Rs. 3,141 in the preceding year.

Stores Purchase Committee.

16. The personnel of the Committee remained unchanged. On the transfer of Rai Sahib Pandit Chhatar Singh, as Chief Petitions Officer with effect from the 19th May 1944, Rai Sahib Lala Kanahaya Lal Sanghi was appointed as the Secretary.

17. The total number of indents dealt with during the year was 365 as against 323 in the previous year. The amount realised as earnest money and tender fee, etc., amounted to Rs. 12,971-4-0 and Rs. 20 as against Rs. 14,426-4-0 and Rs. 53-12-0, respectively, in the previous year.

Veterinary Hospitals.

18. The Sivakamu Veterinary Hospital and the old Veterinary Hospital, Civil Lines, Bikaner equipped with modern medicines, instruments etc., continued to work efficiently during the year.

19. Dr. M. N. Ghosal, G.B.V.C., was appointed as the Veterinary Surgeon.

20. 7,416 cases were treated in the Hospitals during the year as against 8,942 in the previous year. 33 operations were performed, 1,774 sheep and goats were vaccinated against sheep-pox during the year. The Veterinary officers attended the Gogameri Cattle Fair and 110 bull-calves were castrated with the Burdizzo castrator during the fair.

APPENDIX A.

Boons conferred by His Highness the Maharaja on the first Anniversary of His Highness' Accession.

On the completion of the first year of his Reign and in commemoration of this auspicious occasion, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to confer the following Boons on his beloved subjects and to command that necessary measures for implementing them shall be taken with all possible expedition:—

Army.

As a mark of His Highness the Maharaja's appreciation of the continued loyalty, devotion and efficiency of all ranks of his Army—

(1) An increase of Re. 1 in the monthly clothing allowance shall be given to all ranks of the Army.

(2) Free passage to their homes and back from the Headquarters once a year shall be granted to all ranks of the Army.

(3) A fund shall be created, the interest on which will be utilised for the maintenance of soldiers who may be wounded or disabled on Active Service or in Peace time and for the education of their children and for the maintenance of the families of those who may be killed in action or die while in service.

A grant of Rs. 25,000 shall be made to form the nucleus of this fund which may be supplemented by further donations from the public or from the State from time to time to bring the Fund to a total of Rupees one Lakh.

II Education.

In order to supplement the educational and medical facilities already existing in the State the following measures shall be adopted:—

(1) The opening of an Intermediate College for Women in the Capital.

(2) The grant of five scholarships to the subjects of the State for prosecuting higher studies in technical subjects in India or abroad.

(3) The opening of Ayurvedic College at the Capital.

III Water Supply and Rural Reconstruction.

Recognising the vital importance of drinking water and raising the standards and conditions in urban and rural areas, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to establish a Fund of Rs. 40 lakhs called "The Sadul Water Supply and Rural Reconstruction Fund" to be spent in the following manner—

(1) Rs. 25 lakhs to finance schemes of water supply and drainage in the Capital and Ganganagar and water works at Karanpur and Raisinghnagar and other urban areas as essential requirement for the improvement of public health.

(2) Rs. 15 lakhs spread over a period of five years to finance an extensive programme of rural uplift, reconstruction and development.

(3) In order that the requirements of rural areas and in particular small villages, in the matter of water supply are not overlooked His Highness has further directed that an annual minimum provision of Rs. 1 lakh be made in State Budget for construction of wells, tanks and bunds wherever necessary and feasible.

IV Rural and Agricultural Areas.

Apart from the Boons already conferred by—

(a) the restoration of lands in the Colony area to purchasers whose lands had come under Chukti, *vide* Notification No. 41, dated the 28th May 1943; and

(b) the restoration of resumed Khatas of Maurusi tenants as well as Khatedars, *vide* Revenue Minister Notification No. 82, dated the 13th August 1943, the following further facilities and concessions for the benefit of the agricultural and rural population are sanctioned:—

(1) Setting apart of land in the vicinity of towns and villages for Birs.

(2) Increased facilities in the Canal Area for plantation of fruit gardens. For this purpose additional quantity of water will be supplied on reduced rates.

V Amenities for the general public at the Capital.

The extension of the Ganga Niwas Public Park and the Zoo for the benefit of the people at the Capital.

VI Abolition or Reduction of Taxes, Duties and Cesses.

In order to alleviate the hardships of his beloved subjects, specially the poorer section, pending consideration of the proposals for a comprehensive revision of the tariff, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to sanction the abolition or reduction of the undermentioned taxes, duties and cesses—

Customs Tariff.

(a) Abolition of customs duty levied on articles of personal use, e.g., wearing apparel, toilet articles and household goods generally, imported as *bona fide* personal luggage.

- (b) Abolition of import duty on sewn clothes meant for personal use, whether imported by post or by rail including clothes forming part of personal luggage.
- (c) Abolition of import duty on presents on occasions of Marriages and Muklawas, presents to newly born children of daughters or sisters, customary presents from parents or relations to married girls on Sawant Teej or other similar festivals, whether imported by post or rail.
- (d) Abolition of import duty on seed for plantation of new trees, grass etc.
- (e) Abolition of export duty on oil seeds.
- (f) Reduction of 75% in the import duty on coarse cotton cloth (including standard cloth).

Taxes remitted or reduced.

- (a) Abolition of succession duty levied in adoption or succession cases under Articles 3, 4, 8, and 10 of the Revenue Department Notification No. 6 dated the 5th May 1916.
- (b) Abolition of Singhoti and Talibab cesses recovered by the State in alienated villages.
- (c) Abolition of Sunaron-re-Hatri and Bari-ri-lag.
- (d) Abolition of fee for inclusion in house of Chowki-land for which patta has been granted.
- (e) Abolition of Mandir-lag.
- (f) Abolition of the fee for the opening of doors and windows in houses, Gumbharias and safas.
- (g) Refund of royalty on bricks used for works of public utility, such as schools, hospitals, dharamshalas, wells, tombs, temples and mosques.

VII Grant of Talikas.

The concession of granting *Talikas* for land in the continuous possession of any person was announced in 1916. In 1930 the period for obtaining *Mohar Chhap* paper for such land was extended upto the 1st November 1932 and yearly extensions were given till 1935 after which no *Talika* was to be granted. In order that those who for any reason could not take advantage of the concession during that period might be afforded a further opportunity to obtain *Mohar Chhap* paper for lands in their possession, His Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to command that *Talikas* may be issued within a period of three years from the date of this Notification in terms of the Revenue Minister's Notification No. 6, dated the 5th May 1916.

2. In addition as announced in His Highness the Maharaja's Message dated the 27th April last the traditional and customary capital levies of Neota and Takht Nashini ki bhach have already been abolished.

3. The above Boons also incorporate the recommendations of the Committee appointed by His Highness some time ago to examine the question of removal of burdens and hardships.

Statement showing the Rainfall recorded

Serial No.	Rain gauge stations	November 1943		December 1943		January 1944		February 1944		March 1944		April 1944	
		Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
1	Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	63	2	17	1	34
2	Magra	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	55	...	64	...	52
3	Gajner	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	55	...	58	...	92
4	Palana	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	25	1	93	1	15
5	Lunkaransar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
6	Nokha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	90
7	Sujangarh	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	21	1	26	...	45
8	Ratangarh	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	42	1	25	...	44
9	Sardarshahr	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	43	1	00
10	Dungargarh	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	76
11	Churu	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	08	...	99	...	37
12	Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	08	...	88	...	19
13	Bhadra	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	98	...	50	1	31
14	Nohar	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	42	...	48	1	76
15	Taranagar	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	40	...	50	...	39
16	Hanumangarh	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	79	...	33	1	64
17	Suratgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	45	1	03
18	Anupgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	22	1	12
19	Ganganagar	...	...	...	...	...	08	...	15	...	65	1	79
20	Padampur	...	...	...	...	...	09	...	23	...	45	2	50
21	Karanpur	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	33	...	27	1	11
22	Raisinghnagar	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	68	...	67	...	90
	Total	...	...	...	...	10	25	7	47	15	25	22	42

in the Bikaner State during the year 1943-44.

May 1944		June 1944		July 1944		August 1944		Sept. 1944		October 1944		Total 1943-44		Total 1942-43	
Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
...	16	...	32	3	19	7	75	...	08	...	...	16	12	8	32
...	...	...	55	1	10	5	86	...	...	...	...	9	77	7	69
...	...	1	36	2	28	7	08	...	30	...	...	13	54	6	36
...	...	1	...	4	85	8	29	...	...	...	...	18	37	8	37
...	...	...	10	1	76	6	02	...	...	...	...	8	71	5	1
...	30	...	20	...	41	3	89	...	...	...	...	6	00	3	70
...	...	63	...	4	55	7	42	...	25	...	...	29	16	48	6
...	...	1	85	4	22	14	96	...	...	...	...	23	92	15	4
...	05	1	37	7	35	4	79	...	...	...	...	15	39	20	30
...	...	...	85	6	55	9	19	...	...	...	...	18	22	10	59
...	35	2	07	5	83	6	04	...	06	...	...	18	16	83	17
...	...	1	47	5	15	3	77	...	67	...	...	15	12	90	6
...	...	2	53	5	23	6	29	...	01	...	...	17	66	14	17
...	05	1	50	5	76	6	52	...	...	...	...	17	01	9	82
...	...	2	27	10	51	2	17	...	...	...	...	17	01	3	87
...	...	...	90	3	20	4	01	...	...	...	...	11	67	4	63
...	...	...	78	3	82	4	86	...	...	...	...	11	47	5	2
...	...	1	82	3	75	3	29	...	97	...	...	11	36	2	81
...	...	...	20	3	63	3	91	...	43	...	...	10	81	3	69
...	...	1	20	4	53	6	48	1	81	...	...	17	28	5	73
...	...	...	83	5	66	2	83	1	79	...	...	12	89	6	2
...	...	...	70	6	83	7	96	...	58	...	...	18	44	4	85
...
...	91	24	50	100	19	133	38	6	92	...	62	321	91	176	27
AVERAGE OF ALL STATIONS										...	14	60	8	1	...

APPENDIX C.

**Abstract Statement
of
Receipts and Expenditure
of the Bikaner State for the year 1943-44.**

Receipts.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts				Estimates 1943-44	Accounts 1943-44			
	Revenue Receipts.								
	<i>Ordinary.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	as.	p.	
C	Principal Heads of Revenue—								
1	Land Revenue	...	...	...	31,58,200	32,34,021	14	9	
2	Miscellaneous Revenue and Duties	...	...	...	3,01,700	4,57,910	12	9	
3	Income Tax	...	...	...	.....	3,926	4	9	
4	Sale of Government Property	...	...	...	4,06,875	47,831	1	3	
5	Stamps	...	...	...	1,13,450	1,76,202	6	9	
6	Customs	...	...	...	20,20,000	19,79,706	0	6	
7	Excise	...	...	...	20,02,500	23,36,327	11	3	
8	Salt	...	...	...	1,00,000	99,869	7	3	
9	Registration	...	...	...	14,400	29,309	6	0	
10	Forest	...	...	...	4,000	4,766	3	0	
				TOTAL	81,21,125	83,69,871	4	0	
D11	State Railway	...	...	...	61,20,000	78,80,801	6	2	
E	Irrigation—								
12	Gang Canal	...	...	...	16,31,500	17,79,394	0	8	
13	Ghaggar Canal	...	...	...	30,100	68,868	12	9	
				TOTAL	16,61,600	18,48,262	13	5	
F	Minerals—								
14	Coal	...	...	...	4,65,250	4,80,529	11	6	
15	Multani Mitti	...	...	...	16,000	14,042	1	3	
16	Quarries	...	...	...	3,000	1,931	6	3	
				TOTAL	4,84,250	4,96,503	2	7	

of the Bikaner State for the year 1943-44.

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure	Expenditure.				Estimates 1943-44		Accounts 1943-44			
		Expenditure.				Rs.		Rs. as. p.			
A1	Devasthan	...	...	...	...	1,15,767		1,37,649	11	0	
B2	Palace .	...	...	...	...	19,24,510		20,39,083	3	3	
C	Direct Demands on Revenue—	...	...	...	...	1,86,368		1,69,960	4	0	
3	Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	8,533		8,810	3	6	
4	Stamps	...	...	...	...	1,77,985		1,71,181	3	9	
5	Customs	...	...	...	...	1,91,932		6,69,613	6	3	
6	Excise ...	...	...	...	...	12,250		10,908	0	9	
7	Salt ...	...	...	...	...	2,011		1,846	2	0	
8	Forest ...	...	...	...	...		
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	11,82,079		13,32,079	4	3	
D9	State Railway	...	...	...	...	33,95,303		31,75,025	1	2	
E	Irrigation—	...	...	...	...	7,15,000		6,91,007	10	3	
10	Gang Canal	...	...	...	...	11,786		12,079	0	0	
11	Ghagggar Canal	...	...	...	...	7,29,786		7,03,086	10	3	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,00,000		1,97,471	5	6	
		...	...	...	...	480		460	7	0	
F	Minerals—	...	...	...	...	2,00,480		1,97,931	12	6	
12	Palana Colliery	...	...	...	...	1,18,814		1,03,113	9	6	
13	Quarries	...	...	...	...	85,588		85,361	3	0	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	5,61,685		8,583	3	3	
		...	...	...	...	7,248		51,059	8	6	
G	Civil Administration—	...	...	...	...	54,347		1,71,721	4	2	
14	Mahkma Khas	...	...	...	...	1,58,065		1,91,266	4	5	
15	Finance Department	...	...	...	...	1,63,726					
16	State Savings Bank	...	...	...	...		
17	Stores Committee	...	...	...	...		
18	Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...		
19	Other Departments	...	...	...	...		
20	Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...		
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	14,49,503		9,11,102	0	10	

APPEN

Receipts.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts			Estimates 1943-44	Accounts 1943-44
G	Civil Administration—			Rs.	Rs.
17	State Savings Bank	..	...	6,60,000	.....
18	Stationery and Printing	...	...	60,000	70,542 2 0
19	Stores Purchase Committee	...	..	150	20 0 0
20	General Records Office	...	...	300	255 0 6
	TOTAL	...	...	7,20,450	70,817 2 6
H	Protection—				
21	Administration of Justice	...	...	3,18,100	3,68,649 5 10
22	Jails	...	...	39,000	48,741 11 6
23	Police	...	...	52,750	79,140 10 9
	TOTAL	...	...	4,09,850	4,96,531 12 1
I	Beneficent Departments—				
24	Education	...	...	15,000	13,515 4 6
25	Medical and Sanitation	...	..	38,800	31,246 2 6
26	Works of Public Utility and Gardens	..	...	12,900	7,062 8 6
27	Agricultural Experimental Farm	...	...	16,000	17,279 10 2
28	Animal Husbandry	...	...	400	263 0 0
29	Public Amusements and Entertainments	...	...	1,12,000	1,79,698 7 6
	TOTAL	...	...	1,95,100	2,49,065 1 0
J	Industries—				
30	Commerce and Industries	...	..	1,27,400	1,71,675 8 0
K	Debt Services—				
31	Interest	2,000	3,09,731 4 6
L	Army and Defence—				
32	Army	5,000	7,232 11 10

DIX C.—(Continued.)

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of the Bikaner State for the year 1943-44.

Serial No	Heads of Expenditure	Expenditure.	
		Estimates 1943-44	Accounts 1943-44
		Rs.	Rs.
H	Protection—		
21	Administration of Justice	1,90,999	1,87,268 7 0
22	Jails	1,05,884	1,10,260 13 6
23	Police	6,40,000	5,74,734 2 6
	TOTAL	9,36,883	8,72,263 7 0
I	Beneficent Departments—		
24	Education	6,82,689	6,14,680 7 6
25	Medical and Sanitation	8,37,662	7,72,718 4 8
26	Museum	3,578	3,420 11 6
27	Gardens	2,34,113	2,28,357 8 0
28	Works of Public Utility	96,967	82,650 4 6
29	Construction of Roads	17,929	12,236 0 6
30	Development Department for Rural uplift	1,155	1,089 9 0
31	Agricultural Farm	29,478	19,205 3 6
32	Co-operative Credit Societies	3,374	3,161 9 3
33	Veterinary Institutions	14,863	13,256 10 9
34	Public Amusements and Entertainments	78,004	1,02,924 0 9
	TOTAL	20,03,812	18,53,700 5 11
J	Industries—		
35	Commerce and Industries	27,367	62,442 2 3
K	Debt Services—		
36	Interest	73,000	68,537 3 0
L	Army and Defence—		
37	Army	9,04,513	8,59,840 1 9
M	Public Works Department—		
38	Buildings and Roads	4,64,742	5,39,082 9 0
39	Electrical and Mechanical Department	3,84,717	5,47,228 15 6
40	Water Works	2,28,888	2,26,789 10 3
	TOTAL	10,78,347	13,13,101 2 9
N	Karkhanas—		
41	Karkhanas	88,251	82,802 0 3
42	Automobile Department	57,332	54,799 12 9
43	Farrashkhana	45,133	58,659 8 11
	TOTAL	1,90,716	1,96,261 5 11

Receipts.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

Serial No.	Heads of Receipts				Estimates 1943-44	Accounts 1943-44
M	Public Works Department—				Rs.	Rs.
33	Buildings and Roads	..	..	..	49,700	30,965 1 3
34	Electrical and Mechanical Department	...	...	...	8,05,425	8,09,267 13 0
35	Water Works	...	..	...	2,86,800	2,95,743 15 6
	TOTAL	...	...	...	11,41,925	11,35,975 13 9
N	Karkhanas—					
36	Karkhanas	...	...	...	1,100	1,543 13 0
37	Farrashkhana	...	...	...	600	678 8 9
38	Automobile Department	.	...	...	.....	.....
	TOTAL	...	...	...	1,700	2,222 5 9
O	Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources—					
39	Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha	...	...	...	500	123 4 0
40	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	57,100	59,491 10 7
	TOTAL	...	...	...	57,600	59,614 14 7
	TOTAL ORDINARY	...	...	...	1,90,48,000	2,10,98,306 4 2
	<i>Extraordinary.</i>					
P41	Extraordinary	...	...	...	2,83,000	5,48,368 12 3
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	...	...	1,93,31,000	2,16,46,675 0 5
	CAPITAL.					
Q	Capital Receipts—					
42	Sale of land in Gang Canal area	...	...	...	23,07,000	1,33,78,737 11 6
43	Sale of land in area coming under Vikram Bhakra Dam Project.	...	...	...	.....	.....
44	Sale proceeds of Occupancy Rights	...	...	...	8,62,000	8,22,607 2 0
	TOTAL	..	...	...	31,69,000	1,42,02,344 13 6
	TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY CAPITAL	...	...	...	34,52,000	1,47,50,713 9 9
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	...	...	...	2,25,00,700	3,58,49,029 0 0
	Opening Balance	4,34,775	2,06,49,063 0 0 + 11 Mohars
	GRAND TOTAL	2,29,34,775	5,64,98,083 0 0

DIX C.—(Continued.)

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of the Bikaner State for the year 1943-44.

Expenditure.

Serial No	Heads of Expenditure	Expenditure.	
		Estimates 1943-44	Accounts 1943-44
		Rs.	Rs.
0	Miscellaneous Expenses—		
44	Presents, Gifts and Rewards ...	29,000	57,908 15 3
45	Miscellaneous ...	1,89,934	1,85,836 13 1
	TOTAL ...	2,18,934	2,43,745 12 4
	TOTAL ORDINARY ...	1,44,61,000	1,39,65,819 7 2
	P.—Extraordinary.		
46	Extraordinary ...	38,29,800	63,18,199 15 7
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.	1,77,90,800	2,02,79,049 6 9
	CAPITAL.		
Q	Capital Expenditure—		
47	State Railway ...	1,90,170	-1,18,092 3 0
48	Gang Canal ...	30,430	-1,23,886 9 3
49	Palana Colliery ...	1,52,600	1,23,913 1 0
50	Electrical and Mechanical Department ...	4,96,000	4,88,991 8 3
51	Water Works ...	10,500	8,992 7 3
	TOTAL ...	8,79,700	3,81,948 4 3
	TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY AND CAPITAL ...	42,09,500	66,98,148 3 10
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ...	1,86,70,500	2,06,63,998 10 0
	Closing Balance ...	42,64,275	3,58,34,085 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,29,34,775	5,64,98,083 0 0 +3 Mohars.

